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Africa (Sub-Sahara)

22 JULY 1987

AFRICA (SUB-SAHARA)

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CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

FORMER BOKASSA OPPONENT TO RUN FOR ELECTION

AB262013 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 26 Jun 87

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The Central African Republic's new political party, the RDC [Central African Democratic Rally] held a meeting this week to select candidates for next month's general elections. Although it is a one-party state, officials say there will be a choice of candidates. One of the possible hopefuls is (Hosee Aputo Tondeley). He has been on the political scene for a long time, and was an opponent of ex-Emperor Bokassa. In Bangui, Elizabeth Blunt asked Mr (Tondeley) if he will be standing in the elections.

[Begin recording] [(Tondeley)] Yes, I will be candidate of my county side in Lobaye. I am candidate in the assembly because I want to be a deputy. That is really important for my life in politics.

[Blunt] Why?

[(Tondeley)] Because I fought much during the opposition against Bokassa. This is why I do not like to forget (?what happened) in this period of Bokassa, and basically, (?I suppose) I am able to bring my participation to this (?matter).

[Blunt] You come from Lobaye? That was the region that the former Emperor Bokassa himself came from, and where most of his supporters come from. You are known to be an opponent of his. Do you think you will be elected?

[(Tondeley)] Well, I will be elected. That is sure.

[Blunt] Are you sure?

[(Tondeley)] I am sure.

[Blunt] Why?

[(Tondeley)] Because the (?people living in) Lobaye know only one leader in Lobaye now, who is myself.

[Blunt] Now, you are standing in the name of the only political party. Do you have to be approved as candidate, before you stand, by the party?

[(Tondeley)] This is at the discretion of the party. The party may approve my candidature or object, I do not know. Therefore, I am sure if I am a candidate, I will be voted [for].

[Blunt] As well as all this happening in Central Africa, there has been the trial of former Emperor Bokassa. Do you think that has affected the elections?

[(Tondeley)] Yes. The people of Central Africa have suffered too much. We have suffered too much in this country: wives, old men, school boys... we suffered too much during the period of Bokassa. Yes, we have not to forget this. [end recording]

/9604

CSO: 3400/92

BRIEFS

REHABILITATION OF NATIONAL RUBBER COMPANY--The government has approved a two-stage rehabilitation program for Ghana Rubber Estates Limited. The program, estimated to cost 1.2 billion cedis, will start this year. This is the result of studies carried out by a French firm, (SODECI), in 1985-86. The aim is to rehabilitate the company's rubber plantations at Abura and Subin in the Western Region. The first stage is expected to bring an additional 1,400 hectares into tapping and help the factory increase its capacity from the present 4 tons a day to between 15 and 20 tons. This will increase the supply of rubber to Bonsa Tires from 400 to 840 tons a year out of the expected annual production of 3,600 tons. The rest will be exported. The second phase of the program will involve the rehabilitation of the remaining plantations and the construction of a new factory is expected. This will follow the completion of the first phase. Sources close to Ghana Rubber Estates Limited told the GBC [Ghana Broadcasting Corporation] today that a management contract being negotiated with (SODECI) has reached an advanced stage and a loan agreement for the foreign exchange component for the project cost has already been signed. [Text] [Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 25 Jun 87] /9604

CSO: 3400, 92

BRIEFS

FRG AID AGREEMENT--Conakry, 27 May (AFP)--The FRG has granted a DM37-million (about \$20 million) financial aid to Guinea, under a subvention agreement signed by the two sides today in Conakry. This subvention will be used mostly to finance a rehabilitation and extension of the Conakry autonomous port. The remainder of the money will be used to finance a rural water project (forest preservation), a project to provide water supply to towns in the interior of the country, and to support the current economic reforms programs in Guinea. Another FRG subvention of about \$8 million and signed early this year between the two countries had been used to provide technical assistance to the Conakry port and to purchase equipment, it is recalled. The subvention was signed by Guinea's Planning and Cooperation Minister Edouard Benjamin and FRG Ambassador Peter Damm, who is leaving Guinea after a 2 and 1/2-year tour of duty. (Text) (Paris: AFP in French: 1537 GMT 27 May 87 AB) /6662

OSD 3406/94

WEST'S REACTION TO THIRD WORLD ECONOMIC WOES UNSATISFACTORY

Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 27 Apr 87 p 2

[Editorial by Paul Kouame: "Austerity, Debt, and Declining Prices"]

[Text] "At least in the opinion of the rich nations, the UN program of action for the economic recovery and development of Africa--insofar as attacking the dual problem of the price of raw materials and the foreign debt is concerned--is probably nothing more than a fraud, especially as regards the response and commitment on the part of the international community."

This general statement--made by Commissioner Adebayo Adedeji at the 13th conference of the UN Economic Commission for Africa--emphasizes the reality and the concerns of the countries of our continent and endorses the balance sheet of the results of the support (announced 1 year before) provided by the rich countries to help our continent regain its equilibrium. His statement was therefore an affirmation of failure, but also an affirmation of the limitations of a therapy whereby the governments of the deprived nations are constrained to reduce their subsidies and efforts in behalf of those who are most needy, and even to obtain approval of their development plans from experts who have fixed ideas on the question and subsequently from the sterile offices of the world of high finance.

The threat of social (and ultimately political) unrest that could accompany the application of austerity measures decreed by the international financial institutions has not deterred a majority of those governmental leaders who have followed to the letter these prescriptions for regaining their lost growth.

Although it is difficult to quantify the degree to which austerity is responsible for degrading the standard of living of the African peoples, in order to understand the extent of the disparity between the haves and the have-nots--between the selfishness of some and the wants of others--one need only remember that "for the more affluent classes (in the Western countries) austerity may mean cancellation of a trip to Florida, and for the middle classes, a reduction in their leisure-time activities. For the poor countries, austerity often means one meal instead of two."

Africa has fulfilled its contract to practice the "lean cow" policy--and has expected to see its efforts rewarded in return. It has expected those members

of the international community who manipulate the levers of the economic system--who from London, Paris, and New York dictate the purchase price of commodities that they have neither produced nor seen--to fulfill their part of the bargain.

The "have" countries have diagnosed the lack of austerity as the cause of our misfortunes, thereby making us bear the entire responsibility for our plight. The current state of the African economy reflects an absurd situation whereby our governments are expected to repay the industrialized countries more than they receive from those countries.

This incongruous situation--the explanation for which is to be found in the combined effect of the rise in the cost of servicing the debt and the decline in the price of those commodities that generate hard currency--cannot be imputed to the developing nations.

It is therefore up to our better-off partners to demonstrate more clearly their support for our struggle for a better life by means of a fair price for our products; a revision of the mechanisms for loans and repayment schedules; and a more substantial contribution by the international financial institutions.

It is this lack of willingness that elicited the bitter comment that OAU secretary general Ide Oumarou made at the EAC meeting in Addis Ababa. "The support of the international community," he said, "as that support was defined in 1986 by the UN program of action for the economic recovery and development of Africa, has not yet been put into concrete form."

10992

CSO: 3419/191

IVORIANS', EUROPEANS' TREATMENT OF EACH OTHER CONTRASTED

Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 22 Apr 87 p 2

[Editorial by Jean-Pierre Aye: "My Open Letter"]

[Text] My dear Jean-Paul,

Please let me tell you about one aspect of my latest trip, because I--just as many other Ivorians and Africans and people of good will regardless of their nationality or color--find it difficult to understand or accept such behavior.

Many of us last Friday night were shocked by a spectacle we witnessed at a certain European airport in one of those countries that are reputed to be champions of freedom and human rights--one of those great nations that are signatory to, and defenders of, international agreements. A young African in handcuffs passed in front of us under heavy escort. Was he a drug dealer? A highway robber being sent back to his country of origin? If such had been the accusation, the action would have received our approbation.

Our young man was guilty, terribly guilty, of not having a residence permit. The famous residence permit! That was enough for him to be in handcuffs, for him to be led away as if he were a common criminal.

We of course must grant to every country the right to regulate its own immigration--to apply those procedures that it believes would best serve the goal of social peace, "its social peace." Perhaps we should also concede that those countries might possibly take some liberties with the famous "human rights" of which they are the guarantors.

But why should it always be us--our countries--who must tolerate, allow, understand, and accept that which others will not tolerate, allow, or accept on our part?

Are those who arrest us and throw us on the first plane even aware that more than 50 percent of their fellow countrymen who live in Africa (and especially in the Ivory Coast) in complete freedom--by mutual agreement with the local residents--have neither a residence permit, labor contract, visa, or other papers even though these are required by the local immigration laws?

No doubt this is a sign of weakness! But if the law of reciprocity were to begin to function, would not there be loud cries (with the press joining in) of "shame," "racism," and "xenophobia"?

How many racists and xenophobes there are who are unaware of what they are-- without really being unaware!

See you again next Wednesday!

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CSO: 3419/191

MINISTER HIGHLIGHTS DISTRIBUTION PROBLEMS

Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 27 Apr 87 p 8

[Article by Adama Diabate: "Ministry of Commerce Official Tells of Insufficiencies in Distribution System"; first paragraph is FRATERNITE MATIN introduction]

[Text] Although relatively compact and diversified, the Ivorian distribution system is exhibiting insufficiencies that the government is striving to correct.

By comparison with what exists in the neighboring countries, the Ivorian distribution system is unquestionably relatively well developed and "performing." It is still undeveloped, however, by comparison with the level attained in the Ivory Coast's economic and social development, mainly because it does not fully satisfy the aspirations of the more remote areas of the country.

That statement was made recently by Soro Nagolo, assistant director of regulations of the Ministry of Commerce, in the course of a speech he made on "Role of the Government in Distribution" as part of the Second Marketing Day program organized by the Association for the Development of Marketing in the Ivory Coast (ADEMCI).

Soro said that despite its apparent coherence--attested by the multiplicity of logically complementary circuits (traditional commerce, intermediary commerce, modern commerce) and by its relative dynamism--the distribution process (which consists of placing a product within reach of the consumer) exhibits in practice a number of insufficiencies, namely the unequal distribution of the commercial structures throughout the national territory as a whole; the continuance of the traditional (or informal) circuit; the minimal participation by Ivorian citizens in the commercial circuits; commercial fraud; the lack of after-sale service; and the inadequate regulation of the commercial sector.

The government is proposing two types of approach with respect to all these concerns: direct actions, and regulatory guidelines.

The direct actions aim at promoting commerce; they involve training, organizing, and assisting merchants, and organizing commercial exhibitions.

With respect to training, organizing, and assisting merchants, the government--with the cooperation of the private sector--has established a nationwide program for the small Ivorian merchants and offers them training in modern methods of management as well as advice concerning the display and preservation of products. The program also brings them information concerning the various regulations in force; merchandise credits; and time payments through the intermediary of wholesale firms.

As of the end of 1986, a total of 306 merchants had benefited from this program. Their number will rise to 600 by the end of this year, and to 1,000 in 1988.

With respect to commercial exhibitions, the government--and in particular the Ministry of Commerce--plays a role in all of them. Three large exhibitions organized by the Ministry of Commerce--the SITHA; the Quality Days promotions; and the Loincloth Fortnight--are henceforth on the calendar of all entrepreneurs and are providing a remarkable stimulus to the promotion of locally manufactured products and--simultaneously--to the promotion of the Ivorian distributors themselves.

Lastly, in conjunction with the direct actions the Ministry of Commerce is actively preparing a draft document that will be a compendium of solutions to the practical difficulties that are currently impeding the expansion of domestic trade; but it is also endeavoring to define and channel the new directions that domestic trade should take in the light of the major indicators as well as the prospects for the future.

What is being done to help young people who do not have the means to enter the field of commerce?

What is the government doing to combat fraud?

To the first of these two discussion questions, Soro replies that a plan is under study to allocate funds to support young people who have lost their jobs. This formula would make it possible to give at least 500 persons each year their start in the commercial sector.

With respect to fraud, the president of the republic recently issued firm instructions for an overall, interministerial study and approach to the problems of fraud in all its forms.

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IVORY COAST

DETAILS ON LEBANESE COMMUNITY GIVEN

Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 24 Apr 87 p 6

[Interview with Akil Borro, founder-president of the Ivorian section of the ULCM [Lebanese World Cultural Union], and Nagib Zaher, its current president and also international vice president of the ULCM, on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the Ivorian section of the ULCM, by Alfred Dan Moussa and Honorine Kouman; date and place of interview not specified; first paragraph is FRATERNITE MATIN introduction]

[Text] Both Akil Borro and Nagib Zaher emphasized the concrete achievements of their organization--but you be the judge.

[Question] You will soon be organizing the celebration of the 20th anniversary of the Ivorian section of the ULCM. What was the motivation for creating an organization of this kind?

[Answer] The Ivorian section was founded in 1967. What motivated its creation? It was founded in response to the earnest desire on the part of the Lebanese community in the Ivory Coast to create a friendly and fraternal atmosphere between the Ivorians and Lebanese, and to promote an understanding of the social and commercial relations between the Ivory Coast and Lebanon. Before 1967--which saw the formation of the Ivorian section of the ULCM--the Lebanese in the Ivory Coast were nonetheless holding informal meetings during which the heads of Lebanese enterprises were encouraged to hire young Ivorians and Africans. We believe it is our duty to respond to the expectations of the Ivorian authorities, by making our contribution to the development of the country that has given us a fraternal welcome.

[Question] What is the importance of the Ivorian section of the ULCM vis-a-vis the other sections?

[Answer] Three or four generations of international Lebanese immigration are represented in our section, inasmuch as Lebanese immigration did not begin in Africa until 1900, or in Brazil until 1887. Founder-president Borro of the Ivorian section arrived in the Ivory Coast in 1931. Today, the Lebanese community on Ivorian soil numbers 65,000.

[Question] Twenty years in the life of a community as well organized as yours presupposes that there have been concrete achievements....

[Answer] If these achievements exist--and they do exist--they are to be attributed to the various Ivorian sections distributed among the larger cities of the Ivory Coast. These sections are grouped together in a national council that represents the Lebanese immigrants in international spheres of activity. At the present time, the national council in the Ivory Coast is important more because of the number of sections that compose it than because of the number of individual members.

There are 9 million Lebanese in Brazil, but there are not as many ULCM sections in that country as in the Ivory Coast. Through these structures we serve as a communications link between the Ivorian authorities and the Lebanese community.

[Question] To get back to the concrete achievements....

[Answer] To be specific, it should be noted that we have built--or helped to build--many public elementary schools and health centers. For example, there is the Ivorian-Lebanese maternity hospital at Treichville, and just recently the school at Port Bouet, the first stage of which consists of 24 classrooms: it is a gift from the Lebanese community of Abidjan to the commune of Port Bouet. In almost all the cities where there are large Lebanese communities, these communities have done to some extent what they should do. Every one of our actions begins and ends with the same question: Have we done enough to repay the Ivory Coast for its legendary hospitality? For us, it is a matter of participating actively in the social and economic development of the Ivory Coast. In the interior of the country, a school was opened recently at Issia and eight classrooms were donated to the residents of Gagnoa. Actions of a social character were also undertaken at Toumodi, Yamoussoukro, Tafié, Divo, and Lakota.

[Question] Were these various interventions carried out at the request of the residents and officials of the concerned localities, or on the initiative of the ULCM sections themselves?

[Answer] We believe that each ethnic community should take an interest in the development of the region in which it resides. We therefore find out from the national and local authorities what is needed, and it is up to them to propose to us the construction of a school or perhaps of a dispensary.

[Question] Donations have been made to the police, and the public even has the impression that they are more substantial than those made in the other sectors. Do you confirm this assertion?

[Answer] No. I do not support that thesis, which derives from bad arithmetic and a misreading of the data. Suffice it to recall what has been done in the field of education, to which we accord great importance. This is simply because education plays a decisive role in the future of a people. A total of 100 classrooms have been built by the Lebanese community in the Ivory Coast. That is incomparably greater than the aid contributed to the police: six motor vehicles and a dozen motor scooters in 1983, and subsequently another 20 motor vehicles and 20,000 liters of gasoline to help the authorities strengthen the security program. Security is everyone's business, we must remember. Every Ivorian citizen living within the national borders must feel a personal involvement in this matter.

[Question] Other than these concrete achievements, what efforts have you made to integrate yourselves with the other local associations?

[Answer] You know that we are a part of this people--of this Ivory Coast that has become for us a haven of fraternal peace. We take an interest in all the activities of the other communities. It is a question of forming a single--and also great--Ivorian community.

[Question] You have reportedly been criticized for setting yourselves apart and not cooperating to a greater extent with the other associations....

[Answer] For each community, however, there is a certain tradition to be respected and observed in an initial phase. The same is true of the various ethnic groups that make up the Ivorian nation. Each of them has had its own traditions before sharing together the religion of peace and love for one's fellow man.

[Question] You have said that one of your objectives is to induce the heads of Lebanese businesses to give jobs to Ivorians, but it seems that the ratio of Ivorian and African employees to Lebanese employees remains to be enhanced. Have any changes occurred since then?

[Answer] It should be emphasized first of all that only the Lebanese community has been successful in maintaining the same level of jobs and employees despite the economic crisis that has wreaked havoc in the world since 1980. There has been no reported closing of any Lebanese business. On the contrary, new businesses have been created, and therefore new jobs as well.

[Question] What proportion of all your personnel are Ivorian?

[Answer] For all our personnel requirements, we turn to the manpower office. Employees of African (including Ivorian) origin account for 90 percent of all personnel of Lebanese businesses.

[Question] Established as you are in the Ivory Coast, are you doing something for your country, Lebanon?

[Answer] Everything that has been built in our native land has unfortunately been destroyed. We hope that peace will become reality in Lebanon. Only those who have seen war can fully appreciate peace. Accordingly, the first reaction of Lebanese war refugees upon arriving in the Ivory Coast is to thank God for having guided them to Ivorian soil.

[Question] What is your organization--the Lebanese World Cultural Union (ULCM)--doing to acquaint the public with Lebanese culture?

[Answer] Our Cultural Union is apolitical, and its name accordingly reflects the apolitical character of the organization. We should also not overlook the fact that we participate on commissions such as the cultural commission, whose function is to determine ways and means of acquainting the public with the facts concerning Lebanese culture, in that spirit of unity and peace which President Houphouet-Boigny has always invited the Lebanese community in the Ivory Coast to share. We must put aside our differences and follow the peaceful example of Ivorian men and women--and live in harmony with them.

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CSO: 3419/191

MADAGASCAR

NEGATIVE TRADE BALANCE WITH FRANCE

Antananarivo MADAGASCAR MATIN in French 30 Apr 87 pp 1,6

[Article by Franck Raharison: "French Investment: We Are Waiting"]

[Text] France is not only the "champion" for assistance to Madagascar but also remains the number one economic partner of the island even though the amount of trade slowed somewhat last year. President Ratsiraka's recent trip to Paris will perhaps put things back on track. Total trade volume was 1,640.90 million FF in 1986, a 7.6 percent decline compared to 1985. In 1984 the decline was even steeper--32 percent compared to the previous year.

This situation can primarily be improved by a greater participation of the private sector in the national economy, by allowing businessmen more room to maneuver and by a serious revamping of Malagasy agri-foodstuffs industry. In this area, to give only one example, Malagasy exports of meat and canned goods dropped 98.6 percent, going from 27.1 million FF to 0.4 million FF.

Wheat

But at the same time there has been a decline in French exports to Madagascar and this is true for agri-foodstuffs, which dropped 41.3 percent. This is partly due to the decline in French sales of soft wheat (-43 percent) while Malagasy imports of wheat increased between 1985 and 1986. Exports of industrial products, which account for 94 percent of French exports to Madagascar, declined 11.9 percent. This trend is even more noticeable for semifinished industrial products (-26.3 percent) and for chemicals and metal products, which dropped 34.4 and 10.8 percent respectively.

In addition, Madagascar imported fewer spare parts and commercial vehicles (-24.6 percent) from France but imported more commercial equipment (+6.6 percent). In the miscellaneous category pharmaceutical products increased by 10 percent and plant health products dropped 43.7 percent. In general, imports into France from Madagascar in 1986 were practically at the 1985 level. However, French imports of coffee, cocoa and tropical fruits increased 15.5 percent and fish products jumped 29.2 percent.

Ups and Downs

Let's look briefly at past trade between France and Madagascar. Since 1970 the trade balance has always been in favor of our partner, except in 1977 and in 1984. It should be noted, however, that this trade went up and down: although the bottom line doubled from 1974 to 1975, it decreased by more than 300 percent between 1980 and 1981 and it went from a surplus (in France's favor) of 243 million FF in 1983 to a deficit (in Madagascar's favor) of 22 million FF in 1984.

In light of these figures we questioned the economic and trade counsellor of the embassy of France in Antananarivo, Antoine Chambord, on the current state of trade relations between the two countries and in particular on the possible results of the visit of the CNPF (National Council of French Employers) to Madagascar and of the visit of a delegation of Malagasy businessmen to France.

Overall, Chambord is resolutely optimistic in all areas. According to him the exchange of delegations was in particular of a psychological and political nature in order to show that there is mutual interest in emphasizing economic relations.

We were concerned about seeing French investors standing still and waiting or remaining in a state of expectation for the unofficial bids from the local authorities as well as from their Malagasy counterparts. Antoine Chambord said, "In these cases, results are expected too soon. Business deals always develop more slowly than we think; it is based on business opportunities and on an understanding among men who must appreciate and have confidence in one another. Personally, I am not one of those who can be considered disappointed or impatient. For the French, President Lapautre (head of the CNPF delegation which travelled to Madagascar) made an excellent presentation. He explained here, in a very clear and friendly manner, the conditions that must be met so that investment--and not just French investment--can come about. In other words, at one point the goal of an economic investment is to make a profit. From Madagascar's point of view it is desirable to reinvest a large portion on site but from the foreign investors' point of view they must also be able to have a share of the profit. That is standard."

Chambord reviewed some of Lapautre's conditions, such as repatriating dividends, because if a company invests--here or elsewhere--it must be able to bring back freely a certain percentage of dividends in order to pay back the capital which financed the investment. There is also a rather delicate problem, the expatriate contract and taxation, which seems to be dissuasive even if the rate has declined. This taxation is too heavy before even getting to the production stage.

Projects

Nevertheless, according to Chambord he has in his hands many projects for Madagascar from French businessmen which will certainly end up being carried out. In the area of tourism in particular there is at present renewed interest in the island. The economic and trade counsellor receives a lot of requests

for Malagasy products but he cannot find suppliers. He cited a few examples: a French firm recently asked for 40 tons of gray shrimp; there was another request for essential oils, but production is inadequate; and there are other products such as fruits and vegetables. In sum, it is definitely possible to improve trade.

Antoine Chambord recently met with Mr. Allix (one of the CNPF's leaders), and the latter is quite in favor (if there is a reason for doing so) of a new delegation of Malagasy businessmen going to France to try to see how to make things move a little faster.

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CSO:3419/243

MADAGASCAR

PRESIDENT REQUESTS DEBT RELIEF MEASURES FROM EEC

Antananarivo MADAGASCAR MATIN in French 9 May 87 pp 1,2,6

[Article by Adelson Razafy: "The Burden of the Debt: Didier Ratsiraka Appeals to Europe"]

[Excerpts] Yesterday's formal visit to the Ambohitsorohitra Palace by Lorenzo Natali, the number 2 man in the EEC, was not an ordinary one. Unlike foreign visitors who generally open their trip to the island with an audience with the president of the republic, Lorenzo Natali has already spent one week of his Malagasy trip crisscrossing the island, talking to the people and forming an opinion on the economic situation in Madagascar. He is also responsible for assistance to development within the European organization and so could discuss with assurance both the problems of developing nations in general and the experience of Madagascar in the light of what he found in Sambava, Nosy Be, Fort-Dauphin and Antananarivo.

President Didier Ratsiraka right away explained the excellent relations linking the RDM and the European Common Market. As an example he cited the sixth EDF which recently granted the RDM the sum of 110 million ecus in subsidies and loans; this does not include the extraordinary aid granted, for example, through STABEX. The president then mentioned the problems which preoccupy him the most and which are the debt and debt servicing, development and growth.

He noted that developing countries, especially those in sub-Saharan Africa, cannot advance without solving the debt problem and he added that the EEC has a role to play in this area. He stated that for different reasons the European initiatives in this direction have remained dead letters but he explained that since the Common Market countries form a majority in the Club of Paris, they can encourage rescheduling of Third World debt and thereby spare developing countries the harmful and cumulative effects of indebtedness.

Didier Ratsiraka then mentioned growth, which, he pointed out, does not mean much without development. He reviewed the agreements between the RDM, the IMF and the World Bank and covered the powers of each of these two financial institutions. He spoke about some items of his correspondence with Messrs. Conable

and Camdessus, presidents of the World Bank and the IMF, respectively, and mentioned the drastic character of the various conditions of the loans granted by these institutions. These measures, which he pointed out are more and more difficult for the people to tolerate, have an "antigrowth" character because their criteria are based on an artificial balance of the supply and demand of currency, which is always falsified by extraneous factors.

As an example of these measures with destabilizing effects he cited the devaluation criteria designed to improve export capacity. But he pointed out that the supply and demand of strong currency is skewed by the constant deterioration of the terms of trade. The pound of coffee which was worth \$1.80 in 1977 is now \$0.85. He stated that what is surprising for the northern consumer is that the price of a cup of coffee does not follow these fluctuations and in fact increases a bit every day. He added that there cannot be any coherent planning as long as you cannot anticipate the volume and the price of exported goods.

He continued, saying that in order not to upset the trade balance and the balance of payments indiscriminate reductions in exports are required. He complained, however, that this balance is based on unjust rules due to the fluctuation in the dollar and in interest rates. He cited the Ivory Coast and Cameroon as examples of countries that had been victims of the harmful effects of these fluctuating markets. The president of the republic hoped that the IMF and the World Bank would implement additional measures to lighten the burden placed on the least favored segments of the population. On behalf of the RDM and of all developing countries he requested Natali to present this plea to the EEC.

With \$2.7 billion in debt for a population of 10 million inhabitants, he concluded that Madagascar does not have a large debt. However, its development is regrettably inhibited by the 40 to 45 percent of export revenue used for payment of the debt servicing. He therefore expressed the wish to see a quicker disbursement of the sixth EDF and of the Lome Convention III.

Lorenzo Natali expressed his gratitude to President Ratsiraka for the warm welcome he had received throughout Madagascar.

As for the debt problem, the EEC's number 2 man remarked that in this area something has begun "to move." He emphasized this statement by citing the work of the UN special session in New York, of the Justice Commission of the Vatican, of the last meeting in Washington and of the meeting of the foreign affairs ministers of the EEC. He then said that within the limits of its jurisdiction, the Common Market has been thinking about this in order to present a concrete proposal. He insisted that the European organization is aware of its special responsibilities to Africa. As for growth and development, he mentioned the efforts made by the EEC to reach an agreement on the price of raw materials (especially cocoa and coffee) and the desire of the 12 member nations to adopt a common stand on this issue. He noted that since he had been a lawyer in his youth it would be easy for him, at least to the extent that he is allowed, to plead in favor of the issues raised by the Malagasy president, such as additional measures related to loans.

MADAGASCAR

STUDENT DEMONSTRATIONS CONTINUE

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 28 Apr 87 p 5

[Text] Yesterday morning [27 April 1987], several thousand students from the university center at Antananarivo once again demonstrated without incident in the center of Madagascar's capital city. In this way, they intended to express their refusal to obey an appeal issued by the government for classes to resume at the campus as of yesterday. The students likewise announced their intention to expand their movement, which started last November, to the country's five other regional university centers, as well as to the schools. The student movement has created a veritable paralysis at the Madagascan university, where practically no classes have been held since November 1986. Finally, the protesting students once again called for the freeing of the six students who have been detained since their arrest in February during the confrontations with the forces of order. AFP [French Press Agency] reports that they likewise demanded the complete evacuation by the forces of order of the campus and the capital's university city, where one still notices the presence of some personnel in uniform. The striking students furthermore announced their intention of participating next 1 May in a joint rally organized by three of the seven parties of the National Front for Defense of the Revolution (FNDR, the only legal structure of political activity on the big island.) These three parties--Monja Jaona's Monima Ka, Jerome Razanabahiny's IVITM (Vonjy), and Manandafy Rakotoririna's MFM-MFT--seem to the protesting students to be the only political formations likely to support their movement and make it succeed. At the end of last March, the three parties together publicly presented their refusal to vote for the national budget presented by the government, thus establishing their distance from the government.

9895/12951

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MADAGASCAR

PRESIDENT CALLS RIOTERS COUNTER-REVOLUTIONARIES

Antananarivo MADAGASCAR MATIN in French 5 May 87 pp 1,6

[Excerpts] The long weekend of 1 May, Labor Day, at least resulted in one thing: a meager beginning in clarifying the current domestic political debate. At the joint meeting of the four small parties of the FNDR, i.e., the VITM, Monima K, MFM/MFT and V.S. Monima in the 67Ha area of Antananarivo, AREMA and its secretary general Didier Ratsiraka, replied spectacularly with on-site "working sessions."

So AREMA, like its Secretary General, President Didier Ratsiraka, has put its activist's clothing back on primarily to devote itself to agricultural tasks. But trips to Fenerive-Est and the Analavory were punctuated with statements related to the political and economic situation which currently prevails in the country.

As for the other political organizations there was the joint meeting of the VITM, MONIMA K, MFM and VSM at the COUM stadium of 67Ha during which the leaders of these parties, Manandafy Rakotonirina, Razanabahiny Marojama, Monja Jaona and Tsihozony Maharanga, were to speak.

The meeting of AKFM members at the covered stadium of Mahamarina was dominated by its leader Pastor Richard Andriamanjato who stigmatized those causing problems and he had "especially in mind" the organizers and participants of the 67Ha meeting. Andriamanjato thinks it is pointless to call for a revision of the constitution as some have done, if you are in the minority in the National Assembly or in the country. As for the strike at the university he ironically pointed out that several professors would like to become ministers and that students without diplomas would like to become technical advisers. In sum, despite Richard Andriamanjato's very pertinent analysis of the political, social and economic situation, it was hardly an appeasing speech.

On the other hand, President Ratsiraka calmly responded to the comments of the heads of the four parties mentioned earlier, some of whom praised the success and performance of Mauritius, which has done without the services of the IMF and the World Bank since 1984. (Editor's note: This comment was made by Manandafy Rakotonirina.) In his speech at Analavory, Didier Ratsiraka stated that if Mauritius has become what it is today it is particularly because of South African aid.

The head of state also emphasized that changing the constitution will not automatically entail an increase in the price of exported Malagasy products or a decline in the price of goods and merchandise imported by the country. The president, who has often mentioned the efforts made by PROCOOPS, has promised that it will try to do its best to recruit management graduates from the University of Madagascar and elsewhere. This is a laudable intention which will surely not be lost on the students in question. But the president noted that PROCOOPS can never absorb all the graduates; the public and private sectors should also take part in order to satisfy the labor market. This was one way of responding to the slogans of the large COUM-67Ha meeting on youth unemployment. In brief, the president asked everyone to remain confident and have faith in the future.

The chief of state replied to this issue by stating at Fenerive-Est "that there is no miracle to expect, only excess production can pull us out of the current mess." And he should have added, "We hate no one. If some people indulge in destabilizing actions ("rotaka," etc.), they will be considered to be counter-revolutionaries." In Analavory President Ratsiraka did state that "Even if some go against the government's policy, the Revolution will win." This was also to point out that, from now on, all efforts and financial assistance from foreign countries or organizations will be reserved exclusively for production.

Despite the divisive statements made on 1 May, no one wanted to cross the Rubicon. Although virulent words were sometimes heard, here and there, they did not breach the Front. We should be delighted that the discussions took place in a democratic atmosphere and "without hate and without passion" as we said precisely in our issue of Tuesday 28 April 1987. Who knows, we are perhaps at this moment witnessing a sort of apprenticeship for true democracy in Madagascar.

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MADAGASCAR

OPPOSITION PARTIES QUESTIONED ON THEIR ROLE

Antananarivo MADAGASCAR MATIN in French 6 May 87 pp 1,2

[Article by J.R.: "The Beginning of May on the Front"]

[Text] Article 9 of the Constitution stipulates that "the Front leads and guides the Revolution in its building of Socialism and inspires the activity of the Front [as written]..." The Front, or more precisely the "National Front for the Defense of the Revolution-FNDR," was formed to bring together the existing revolutionary parties which have recognized and supported the investiture of Didier Ratsiraka to the supreme magistrature of the country and have accepted the Constitution and the Red Book as a basis for constructing the Socialist society.

There were originally seven parties which wanted to join together to make up this Front. These were revolutionary organizations which were ready to ferociously defend the Revolution and all it had accomplished (AREMA, AKFM/KDRSM, VITM, MFM/MFT, MONIMA K., VS MONIMA and DECMA). It was wrongly thought that this Front would be the outline of a single party. It was hoped and is still hoped that this Front will guarantee national unity and thereby strengthen it more. And it was hoped that this Front would really play the role of a gatherer, a mediator, a clairvoyant guide for an entire nation that is still perplexed, hesitant, and staggering in the aftermath of events (May '72 and February '75) which struck and impaired its habitual life, which shook its jeopardized unity. Events which marked a decisive turning point in its history because after only 3 years Malagasy socialism was adopted almost unanimously (1975). And, finally, it was thought that this Front would represent the living image of a united, interdependent Malagasy nation, working together elbow-to-elbow to obtain the objectives that had been set, the arrival of a new society where a policy of self-sufficiency in food would be reached! In short, a Front made of valuable partners, forming an indivisible block.

In Year XII of the Socialist regime does this Front still have its integrity? Is it still playing its role to the full? Does it still have the same identical views to lead and guide the Revolution in its building of socialism and to inspire the activity of the state? To judge by the latest national news, such as the echoes of the festivities marking the celebration of Labor Day (1 May), we would be tempted to say that there is a crack in this Front, but not a gulf or a chasm (happily for us!). The duo AREMA/AKFM seems to have adopted the

same language and espoused the same ideology. Another group, called the Band of Four (MFM/VITM/MONIMA K/VS. MONIMA) seems to be in the same key (their music lessons were learned on the ANP benches or in the corridors of 1 May). And the last one, UDECMA, prefers to tread the road of solitude, spinning its cocoon from a distance before being able to become a "complete insect" and flying off to either increase the ranks of "the fertile queen" (bee), who lays eggs constantly for several years, or going to the sterile "workers" whose active life is no longer than a few weeks. In the same hive there are different groups of individuals! A buzzing hive! Some (the bees) work while others, although pilfering here and there, sting their "colleagues" with that poisonous stinger at the end of their abdomen. That is the life of a beehive and not of our FNDR.

1 May 1987! Each of the groups of parties had its own way of celebrating. Although the avant-garde, faithful to its principle, threw itself into productive work ("our congress is in the fields, in the rice paddies, among the needy" the secretary general says to whoever wants to listen), the others preferred to organize meetings, which were perhaps diverse as to format but which had one point in common: exposing national life in public, acidly criticizing certain people, and making suggestions to others. Another not insignificant point that marked this 1 May 1987 is that the crowds came en masse, whether to the Right, the Left or the center. This leads us to the following questions: Was this a demonstration of force for each side? A sort of challenge? What type of coalition? What type of alliance? Is the FNDR's unity threatened? Will the Malagasy multiparty system survive? Will national unity, a necessary condition of our economic recovery toward agricultural self-sufficiency in 1990, be maintained? Will the division persist?

Or will the president of the FNDR, in a strategy specific to him as a skillful politician, try to bring his troops back to the fold? Or will the good shepherd do his best for their well-being, even to giving up his own life? (John 10:14-16). And lastly, what surprise do the next elections have in store for us? Especially the presidential elections? We have asked ourselves so many questions; perhaps the answers will be given to us as this campaign, which is already well underway, continues.

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CS0:3419/243

BRIEFS

STUDENTS ARRESTED AT UNIVERSITY--AFP reports that the Malagasy army and police force were once again present yesterday [29 April 1987] on the university campus in Antananarivo where about 10 protesting students were arrested, according to university sources, for trying to prevent the resumption of classes, which was officially scheduled for this past Monday [27 April 1987]. According to teachers at the university, fewer than 25 percent of the enrolled students have been attending classes since Monday, while the university center in the Malagasy capital city has just gone through 5 months of uninterrupted student agitation, punctuated by street demonstrations and confrontations with the forces of order. According to Malagasy university sources, the latest arrests were made among striking students who were trying to prevent by force the resumption of classes. The AFP states that the Malagasy army and police force intervened every time such incidents were reported. Moreover, observers have noted a resumption of the "pamphlet war" in university circles. According to the president of the Malagasy Law Students Association, the most recent pamphlets, distributed by anti-strike student associations with links to the government, list some 20 protest leaders, students who are currently wanted by the police. The freeing of six students detained since the confrontations last February is one of the conditions set by the striking students for any negotiations prior to resuming classes. [Text] [Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 30 Apr 87 p 5] 9895/12951

RICE PRICE DOWN--When the opportunity is granted we never stop praising the virtues of competition, which is not only the soul of trade, but which is also a solid defense against abuses and other speculation. So consumers were the first to be happy with this (relative) gradual decline in the price of rice since the buffer stock was placed on the market. Unfortunately, other products such as table oil and concentrated milk, to cite only these two products, have no competition in Madagascar. A shortage seriously upsets the law of the marketplace. As for rice, the price drop was inevitable; the buffer stock acted like a steamroller, crushing all types of speculators as it went along. State intervention in this area should have calmed the market. But for how long? Following in the path of the buffer stock, rice of private individuals and state firms is currently sold at 330 Malagasy francs (Fmg) per kilogram, which makes it 350 Fmg for consumers, whereas the buffer stock is 360 Fmg. This decision of rice growers (both private and state firms) could be predicted. They have, at the present time, some 40,000 tons of rice on their hands, a quantity which they absolutely must get rid of at any price! These 40,000 tons on the free market will certainly work in favor of consumers and it is even hoped that prices will decline. To a certain extent the country could certainly be sufficient, but not self-sufficient, in rice in the coming months because according to estimates this year will be better. In the area of Ambatondrazake at least 90,000 tons of rice are expected compared to only 60,000 tons last year. [Text] [Antananarivo MADAGASCAR MATIN 6 May 87 p 1] 9720

TALKS ON RELATIONS WITH JAPAN

Port Louis L'EXPRESS in French 18 Mar 87 p 5

[Article: "Prime Minister And Japanese Ambassador Talk About Closer Relations Between Port Louis And Tokyo"]

[Text] Monday morning the prime minister Anerood Jugnauth received the Japanese ambassador to Mauritius, Yoichi Yamaguchi, to discuss the state of relations between Tokyo and Port Louis.

Discussed were closer relations in the coming years and also avenues for possible cooperation, notably in the fields of investment and tourism.

With regard to incentives to Japanese investment in Mauritius, the two men spoke of the need to make known to Japanese investors those incentives proposed by the Mauritian government and the economic and political stability of the country.

In the area of tourism, the need was felt to acquaint the Japanese with the tourist potential of Mauritius, particularly to project the image of an unpolluted island, a modern infrastructure, and an island which is also a crossroads of civilizations.

Jugnauth and Yamaguchi also touched on the prospects of Japan's granting Mauritius a rather large line of credit. Jugnauth asked Yamaguchi to intercede with his government so as to speed up the paper work relating to the grant of this line of credit.

12789/12851
CSO: 3419/145

PRC AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION IN EXPORT FRUIT CULTIVATION

Port Louis L'EXPRESS in French 23 Apr 87 pp 1, 5

[Test] The Ministry of Agriculture and the embassy of the People's Republic of China in Mauritius have concurred to renewing the agricultural cooperation agreement which lapses in June for an additional 2 years.

This decision was made yesterday on the occasion of a working session held immediately following a visit to the Belle-Vue Experimental Center at Albion by the minister of agriculture, Madun Dulloo, technicians, and senior officials of his ministry on one hand, and the PRC ambassador, Chen Duan, accompanied by members of his embassy personnel on the other.

During these talks which lasted over an hour, the Mauritian side focused its requests on the technical assistance which the People's Republic of China will be able to supply, specifically in the cultivation of fruits for export such as pineapples, litchis, and melons. In this connection, the matter of extending the cultivation of mushrooms and soybeans on a large scale in Mauritius was also brought up.

Chinese technical assistance will also be solicited in the cultivation of vegetables to promote a drive for generalizing the growth of bead trees, garlic, rice, and others throughout the island. Assistance for a project involving the breeding of fish and ducks was also mentioned on this occasion, as was a request for mechanical tools used in the raising of cattle.

Minister Dulloo said Mauritius is moving toward a new stage in the agricultural sector and that in this context his ministry envisions making available extensive land areas for experimentation and the introduction of new crops.

The requests of the Ministry of Agriculture were acknowledged by Chen Duan, who added that a definitive answer would be given to its request very shortly.

2662/13104
CSO: 3419/198

EXCESSIVE RAINFALL THREATENS SUGAR HARVEST

Port Louis L'EXPRESS in French 18 Mar 87 pp 1, 7

[Article: "Sugar Industry: Too Much Water For Areas With Too Much Rain But Also Some Advantages"]

[Text] The abundant rains which have fallen in all parts of the country since the last sugar harvest have had an effect which is beneficial and also less beneficial on the growth of sugar cane.

However it is thought in the sugar industry that unless there is some terrible unforeseen circumstance (such as, for example, a very bad maturation period for the cane or a hurricane which would be disastrous, given the cane's current size), this year's sugar production will not be under 650,000 metric tons. However, many knowledgeable people are not hesitant to predict a 675,000 metric ton sugar yield. (We would note that 1986 sugar production was 706,839 metric tons).

It is now certain that the very wet regions (that is, all the upper part of the plantations, including Rose-Belle) have received too much water at the same time as they have suffered from a lack of sun.

In contrast, all along the coast, as in the north, for example, fields greatly benefited from the abundant rains and the situation is really very good, although there was a short stoppage of plant growth when Clothilda came through.

But overall, since there has been no hurricane or drought, things have gone well thus far for the whole island. But the situation is nevertheless not as good as it was at the same time in 1986, say those in the sugar industry.

Let us also note, however, that the industry, as it sees the hurricane season approaching day by day, does not exclude the possibility that a hurricane could come and ruin everything.

12789/12851
CSO: 3419/145

PAPER REPORTS ON PORT CONGESTION PROBLEMS

Port Louis L'EXPRESS in French 20 Mar 87 pp 1, 5

[Article: "Unable To Unload 150 Metric Tons Of Onions At Port Louis, On Monday The 'Nedlloyd Lek' Left For Reunion; Having Returned Yesterday, This Ship Is Still Waiting To Unload Its Cargo"; first two paragraphs are L'EXPRESS introduction]

[Text] At the beginning of the week, the "Nedlloyd Lek," with a cargo of 150 metric tons of Australian onions on board, had to leave for Reunion without unloading its cargo. And this happened at a time when Mauritian consumers are encountering problems finding this product on the local market.

In view of the port congestion which has prevailed since Friday, on Monday the ship's owners, instead of making it wait at Port Louis, chose to let the ship lift anchor for Reunion after 14 horses had been unloaded.

The "Nedlloyd Lek" returned to Port Louis yesterday morning. But, as no dock was available, given the large number of boats laid up in recent days, the boat must wait 24 hours more before it can start unloading its cargo of onions at this port, which is one of the most expensive in this part of the Indian Ocean and which provides service which is a good deal less efficient than the ports of Durban, Mombasa, Bombay, Colombo and Singapore.

Another boat, the "Nedlloyd Linge," had to wait 3 days before it could start to unload the 400 metric tons of general merchandise from the Far East it had on board. Work began Wednesday morning but was subsequently interrupted to allow another boat to moor so a reception could be held. Work on board the "Nedlloyd Linge" recommenced yesterday.

The "Nedlloyd Nassau" arrived Monday evening for the loading of 250 empty containers so the congestion at the Mauritius Marine Authority's Container Park" could be eased.

The "Toamasina" left for the Comoros without being able to finish unloading or even loading all the merchandise it was supposed to leave or take on at Port Louis.

Yesterday, however, after a 2-day wait, unloading began of the 300 metric tons of onions on board the "Vishva Nandini."

To remedy the congestion problem (which has improved since yesterday), the Mauritius Marine Authority (MMA) decided that work will proceed until 2100 hours. It does not need to be emphasized that this situation has lasted since the beginning of last year.

The large number of ships arriving at Port Louis in recent days is most likely connected with the liberalization of imports, industrial progress, and the general improvement in economic conditions, which has brought about a substantial rise in exports of products from the free zone and in imports of raw materials.

The number of containers handled at Port Louis has shown an increase of 30 percent, from 26,000 units in December 1985 to 36,000 units in December 1986 (L'EXPRESS, 17 March).

Every indication is that maritime traffic is on the increase. If certain observers of port activity are to be believed, "if the same situation persists and no action is taken by the MMA, in 6 months Port Louis could find itself in the same situation it was in in the 70's, when boats lined up, waiting their turn to unload merchandise."

Shipping agents have been waiting for at least 2 years for the measures the MMA expects to take to improve the port's efficiency and productivity. Many reports on these questions have been submitted and they still lie in a drawer.

L'EXPRESS has learned from the MMA itself that measures will be taken in April to improve efficiency and productivity. We shall wait and see.

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CSO: 3419/145

LABOR PARTY DERAILED BY ITS PARTNERS

Port Louis LE NOUVEAU MILITANT in French 19 Apr 87 p 7

[Commentary: "The Labor Party's Abrupt Reawakening"]

[Text] There was a time when Sir Satcam Boolell used to answer that "the trains have been scrapped" when young Labor Party members would suggest to him that the Labor Party should be the engine of a possible alliance with the MSM [Mauritius Socialist Movement]. Since then, weary of playing the fall guy, Sir Satcam Boolell has changed his mind. Today he is proclaiming that his party will have to be the locomotive of the electoral agreement with the MSM. For the time being, the locomotive is satisfied with 20 appointments, but Sir Satcam Boolell knows that his bargaining power is strong. Following the logic imposed by their respective forces in the field, it should be Aneerood Jugnauth who is the petitioner and Sir Satcam Boolell the distributor of appointments. But vengeance is undoubtedly a dish that is best served cool, and the Labor Party is waiting for an even more crucial turning point to have Aneerood Jugnauth swallow the ill-chosen comments on the morrow of the municipal elections about the Labor Party being relegated to the scrapheap of history.

It is easy to understand the demands of the Labor Party. On the basis of the 1983 electoral outcome, the Mauritian Militant Movement ranks first in the rural districts. Still on the basis of the 1983 results, and even more so on the strength of the December 1985 municipal elections, the MMM enjoys a majority position in the urban areas. Aneerood Jugnauth knows that a three-way contest would lead to a setback for him beginning on "Nomination Day." In alliance with the Labor Party, the [MSM] prime minister has a better chance to limit the damage. As for the Labor Party, it has nothing to lose in upping the ante and it has the means for it.

Today there are two Labor Parties. On the one hand there is a Sir Satcam Boolell reaching the end of his political career and prepared to stake everything he has against the institutionalization of the constitutional position of deputy prime minister, the dreamed-of reward for a man of the Establishment. On the other hand, there is a party aware of its real strength and seeking to play a determinant role, as in its glorious past, in the economic but also the social and political development process of Mauritius. There is within the Labor Party a genuine laborite and social democratic ideal

which wishes to preserve, even reinforce, the welfare state of Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam. This wing of the Labor Party is not prepared to be merely the eternal guaranty of power dominated by individuals ideologically at the opposite end of the original laborite movement.

The initial purpose of the Labor Party was very simple: With 20 appointments and by placing a red candidate in each electoral district, the Square Guy Rozemont group shared with the MSM both the no-win electoral districts and those deemed difficult but also those viewed as safe. But Aneerood Jugnauth did not see it that way: He wished to assign to the MSM exclusively those electoral districts where he felt he could not be uprooted; to the Labor Party the high-risk districts; and to the Labor Party and the Mauritian Social Democratic Party those districts where they could not possibly win.

By discriminating in this way between an elite MSM to be targeted for election and a Labor Party-PMSD residue to be sacrificed, Aneerood Jugnauth discouraged his partners and demobilized his electoral following. Indeed, by identifying so clearly the districts that he earmarked to the MSM, the prime minister averred as explicitly as possible his fears and apprehensions. The reason he wishes to retain electoral districts 5, 6, and 7 so jealously is that the prime minister considers them as the final terrain where he can take a chance without major risk.

The Labor Party is starting to appropriate for itself the thesis of the PMSD: It is not the number of appointments that counts but rather the number of potential electees that these districts represent. Indeed, it would be too easy for the MSM to benefit electorally in all the districts of the Labor Party locomotive and its PMSD sidekick without this being reflected proportionally in the future parliamentary group of the Alliance. In a possible future government or, as it is more reasonable to believe, in a future opposition, the Labor Party and the PMSD will wish to be represented by deputies and not exclusively by the memory of an electoral symbol in a vicious logo depicted by a key, a rooster, and the sun.

2662/13104
CSO: 3419/198

GOVERNMENT INACTION ON DRUG REPORT SCORED

Port Louis THE NOUVEAU MILITANT in French 19 Apr 87 p 7

[Editorial: "The Brown Swine"]

[Text] Thirty-four policemen were suspended on the basis of the sole testimony of Rafick Peerbaccus. The latter also caused the expulsion from the Mauritius Socialist Movement of some parliamentary deputies including Harish Boodhoo. By suspending the policemen and expelling the deputies whose names had been mentioned by Rafick Peerbaccus--and this before the investigation commission had even completed its work and published a report--the Jugnauth government had given the impression that it wished to act firmly, that Rambo was on the warpath.

It is now more than 10 weeks since the Rault Commission has published its first report. An administrative procedure aimed at the dismissal of the 34 policemen in the public interest was initiated. This is the only case where any semblance of action following the report has been started. Otherwise, nothing has yet been done against the individuals charged in the Rault report. The drug smugglers have changed their style, but according to reports they have not relinquished the business. New pushers have been recruited, the police continue to uproot the endless plantations of "gandia," but the hard drug trade has not been disturbed at all. To analyze the brilliant exploits of the Anti-Drug and Smuggling Unit (ADSU), one would believe that it is the "gandia" business that is really being threatened.

As for the politicians of the Alliance blacklisted in the Rault report, they continue to hold their parliamentary seats. Theoretically, they are still members of the government. Aneerood Jugnauth, who recently declared that it was necessary to ferret out drug traffickers like "brown swine," has done nothing so far to have these deputies who are also traffickers resign as parliamentarians. Only Deputy Poonith and Deputy Ramsewak have resigned voluntarily. The others are clinging to their seats. They represent Aneerood Jugnauth's reserve army should the parliament ever be called into session before its dissolution.

By choosing not to worry the traffickers, both parliamentarians and nonparliamentarians, compromised in the Rault report, this government is proving at least for once that it has a consistent policy, namely, to protect the "brown swine."

BRIEFS

PRC INFRASTRUCTURE AID--The People's Republic of China has approved in principle the financing of construction of four infrastructural projects in the country. Involved are, first, the construction of a stadium at Belle-Vue Mauricia, the construction of a mechanical projects workshop, [words missing] the building of a bridge at Barkly, Moka, and of another bridge at Pointe Monnier in Rodrigues. These projects will be financed following decisions made at the time of the first working session of the joint committee held in Port Louis in July 1985 and during which the Chinese Government agreed in principle to make available a loan of 35 million yuan (approximately 120 million rupees) as well as to grant a line of credit in the order of 5 million yuan (approximately 18 million rupees). The meetings of the second joint Chinese-Mauritian committee are scheduled to be held in Beijing around July of this year. [Excerpt] [Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 18 Apr 87 p 4] 3419/13104

PRC DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS--In a brief speech, the prime minister stressed the friendship and cultural ties existing between Mauritius and the People's Republic of China. He mentioned that in the wake of this close Chinese-Mauritian cooperation which goes back 15 years already, 1987 "can be identified as the year of China in Mauritius" [original in English]. Anerood Jugnauth also recalled how important Chinese aid has been for the development of Mauritius. This aid has materialized in the financing and construction of our [air] terminal in Plaisance and the coming building of the Chinese Cultural Center at Bell Village. The minister of education, arts, and culture, Armoogum Parsooramen, emphasized the efforts made by the government to promote the Chinese (Mandarin) language in Mauritius. He mentioned the holding in the past 2 years of a national dramatic arts festival in Mandarin. [Excerpts] [Port Louis L'EXPRESS in French 18 Apr 87 p 7] 3419/13104

BAHRAIN DELEGATION--Today a delegation from the government of Bahrain, made up of Khalid Ashoor, principal private secretary of the Ministry of Development and Industry, and Momen Sherawi, director general of the Bahrain Aluminium Extraction Company, is expected on Mauritius. Ashoor is also one of the directors of the Gulf Aluminium Rolling Mill Company. During their 1 week stay in Mauritius the two envoys from Bahrain will pay courtesy calls on Prime Minister Anerood Jugnauth and several other ministers. They will also have working sessions with officials of the Ministry of Industry, media representatives, the Chamber of Commerce and Industry, and officials of the Gulf department under the responsibility of the

Ministry of Tourism. They will discuss the arrival on Mauritius of future Bahraini investors as well as joint projects between businessmen from the two countries. This visit to Mauritius by Ashoor and Sherawi is in return for one made to the Gulf in October/November 1986 by Sir Gaetan Duval, the minister of tourism and vice prime minister. [Text] [Port Louis L'EXPRESS in French 25 Feb 87 p 3] 12789/12851

CSO: 3419/145

MOZAMBIQUE

CHISSANO STRESSES RESOLVE TO DEFEND GAINS

MB252104 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1800 GMT 25 Jun 87

[Speech by Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano at a function marking the 25th anniversary of the founding of Frelimo and the 12th anniversary of Mozambique's independence in Maputo on 25 June--recorded]

[Excerpts] Comrade members of the Frelimo Political Bureau, the People's Assembly Standing Commission, and the Council of Ministers, members of the diplomatic corps, guests, dear friends, ladies and gentlemen:

We are here today to mark the founding of Frelimo and 12 years of our independence. It was our desire to mark occasions of such importance amid great joy and massive recreational and cultural events with abundant food and beverages. It was our desire that these celebrations be attended by national delegations from all provinces, including distinguished cooperativists and villagers; peasants and workers (?engaged) in the production front; the best students and most dedicated teachers; and soldiers, noncommissioned officers, and officers who, through their deeds of bravery and patriotism, serve as an example to all those who are struggling to free our sacred and from the enemies of the Mozambican fatherland.

All this would have been possible had we not been forced to divert our resources to cope with priority expenditure, namely the undeclared war that is being waged against us by the apartheid regime and those who support it and live at its expense.

The attacks and threats of which we are victim, which apartheid insists on directing against us to weaken and destabilize us and the countries in the region will not discourage the determination of the peoples in their struggle to create conditions to build their countries peacefully.

Apartheid is a system undermined by its own internal contradictions and condemned by international forums. Its unacceptable and inhuman rationale has increasingly been exposed. Thus, it insists on posing as the victim in order to gain legitimacy through the only means at its disposal: strength and violence. Apartheid no longer acts reasonably nor calmly.

However, its strength and violence did not prevent the open and direct challenge of the South African people against the racist apartheid regime from gaining momentum within almost every cultural, political, student, union, and religious organization. Today we have among us one of the most courageous representatives of the struggle being waged by the South African people against oppression and injustice, which is the very essence of apartheid. He is the South African Anglican archbishop, Desmond Tutu, a world renowned distinguished personality. A Nobel Peace Prize laureate, Archbishop Tutu has untiringly denounced apartheid's arbitrariness, injustice, and crimes. [applause] The awareness of the South African people is growing and being strengthened amid the continued confrontation of which they are victim.

We do not doubt the inevitability of the fall of the apartheid regime. However, a monster's death rattle is always dangerous for those who are near its deathbed. Accordingly, it is our duty, now more than ever before, to remain united, vigilant, and active in the defense of our sovereignty and independence. Each one of us should be a sentry and soldier wherever he can. Our weapons, be it the rifle or the hoe, the hammer or the pen, must serve the Mozambican people in the defense of the values embodying progress and peace for all.

We must creatively involve ourselves in the ongoing economic rehabilitation program since it is through its fulfillment that we have prospects of a better future. Tomorrow's well-being will be the result of today's hardships.

Our Mozambique Armed Forces-FPLM have been playing a fundamental and decisive role in the elimination of the enemies of the people and the defense of our country's sovereignty. Despite the arduous battle conditions and the huge shortcomings that they have been facing, the armed forces remain firm in their intransigent defense of the revolutionary gains we have achieved so far. The basis of our victories, our future, our progress, and our peace is the courageous actions of our soldiers, noncommissioned officers, and officers, and hardships that they have endured. We would like to take this opportunity to enthusiastically salute the soldiers, noncommissioned officers, and officers of the Mozambican Armed Forces-FPLM, who, through their patriotic courage and determination, have fulfilled the centuries-old resistance of the Mozambican people, and the victories and gains in the assertion of our identity and freedom throughout our whole history. [applause]

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CSO: 3400/105

MOZAMBIQUE

VIEIRA REJECTS CHURCH CALL FOR TALKS WITH 'BANDITS'

MB271914 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1730 GMT 27 Jun 87

[Text] Desmond Tutu, head of the southern African Anglican Church, today warned apartheid supporters that they have already lost their struggle and noted that South Africans would be free. We have been patient. Now we invite you and say: Join the winners. Desmond Tutu said this when he was addressing over 1,000 people in Maputo City this morning. Desmond Tutu described apartheid as blasphemy, an unjust and oppressive system which resorts to violent methods to maintain itself.

Opening the ceremony, Sergio Vieira, director of the Center of African Studies, presented Tutu as an eminent theologian, a distinguished personality who represents the most noble Christian thinking. Desmond Tutu's work and action are within the framework of Christian liberation teachings. The director of the Center of African Studies hailed the role played by many other clergymen in the struggle against injustice and oppression and for the liberation of peoples and the establishment of peace. However, he noted that there were voices, which he described as antihuman and anti-Christian, proposing reconciliation with the terrorism of bandits. They are not voices that are given a mandate on account of their race or by churches, even when the speaker is a certain color or wears a bishop's ring, Sergio Vieira added.

The 1-hour ceremony was attended by members of the Mozambican Government, members of the diplomatic corps, newsmen, teachers, students, among other invited guests.

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CSO: 3400/105

MOZAMBIQUE

BANK ISSUES NEW CURRENCY EXCHANGE RATES

MB290720 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1730 GMT 26 Jun 87

[Report on Communique No 2/87 issued by the Bank of Mozambique on 26 June]

[Excerpts] Within the framework of the responsibility assigned to the Bank of Mozambique as the guiding and disciplinary body of banking activity, it has to ensure the internal and external stability of the national currency within the context of the national economic and financial policy.

These are the rates to be applied by the Bank of Mozambique in relation to units of foreign currency on 27, 28, and 29 June 1987:

South African Rand--buy 195.12 meticals. Sell 199.0203 meticals.

Deutsche Mark--buy 219.1181 meticals. Sell 223.5005 meticals.

U.S. Dollar--buy 400 meticals. Sell 408 meticals.

French Franc--Buy 25.6707 meticals. Sell 26.9842 meticals.

British Pound--Buy 645.2003 meticals. Sell 658.1007 meticals.

Japanese Yen--Buy 2.7388 meticals. Sell 2.9736 meticals.

Portuguese Escudo--Buy 2.8150 meticals. Sell 2.8713 meticals.

Swiss Franc--Buy 264.2008 meticals. Sell 269.4849 meticals.

Zimbabwean Dollar--Buy 238.3606 meticals. Sell 243.1279 meticals.

We will now read a clarification note attached to this communique issued by the Bank of Mozambique. The Bank of Mozambique, [word indistinct] competence assigned to it through its organic regulations, thus informs and clarifies for the public the application of the new rate of the metical in relation to convertible currencies. This results from the alteration of the former exchange rates, per instruction from the Council of Ministers as published.

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CSO: 3400/105

DEFENSE OFFICIAL TERMS SWAPO 'SPENT FORCE'

MB251153 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1152 GMT 25 Jun 87

[Text] Windhoek, 25 Jun (SAPA)--It was common knowledge that SWAPO was a spent force, the deputy minister of defence, Mr Wsnand Breytenbach, said here today.

Speaking at a medal parade, he said that after 21 years of "terrorist brutality" SWAPO had made no progress.

"Its combat strength is about half what it was 8 or 9 years ago and morale among recruits is exceptionally low," he said.

"Unlike UNITA in Angola, SWAPO does not control a single square kilometer of land in South West Africa and is rejected by the population, its own people."

The organization had to be content to send small squads of "so-called soldiers" on cowardly hit-and-run strikes. Afterwards they darted back to the sanctuary of their communist masters in Angola.

"The future for SWAPO is bleak," Mr Breytenbach said. "But that does not mean we can relax our vigilance. On the contrary, we must be constantly vigilant."

He said SWAPO might be rocking on its heels, but there were forces behind it that were far more dangerous.

Communists were sitting just across the border, watching and building up their forces.

"If we relax our efforts, if we are not on constant alert, they will pounce," he said.

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CSO: 3400/92

PRESIDENT PREACHES AUSTERITY, POPULATION CONTROL

Niamey SAHEL DIMANCHE in French 19 Apr 87 pp 1, 3

[Editorial: "Speaking Frankly"]

[Excerpts] The conference of cadres has proved--with the passage of time--to be the best way of informing and sensitizing the national cadres concerning current problems.

Given the current very difficult economic situation (which comes at a time when Niger is preparing its 5-year development plan) and in the light of certain points he made in his 15 April message to the nation, President Seyni Kountche was anxious to provide details to the cadres of the central section and also to those from the interior.

At the outset the chief of state turned the podium over to Minister of Finance Boukari Adjia and Minister of Planning Almoustapha Soumaila.

The minister of finance made an appraisal of the nation's financial situation following 6 months of implementation of the budget, and spoke of the prospects for the remainder of the 1986-1987 fiscal year.

In this connection, mention should be made of the repercussions that the economic situation has had on our country, and in particular the slump in uranium sales and the measures taken by our great neighbor, with whom we have always conducted a large proportion of our trade. It is therefore to be feared that the combined effects of these difficulties will cause a shortfall with respect to 1986-87 budgetary estimates of revenue. It is entirely appropriate that all Nigeriens be informed of this situation.

The second presentation was that of Minister of Planning Almoustapha Soumaila, who centered his address on the consultative meeting with the lenders that was held recently in Niamey, and on the preparations for the second meeting with the lenders that is scheduled for next June in Geneva.

The meeting in Niamey was attended by a substantial number of participants from Europe; America; the Arab countries; and African, European, and Arab financial institutions. This massive participation is attributable to the credibility that our country enjoys in the international community.

The lenders, in effect, acknowledged Niger's realistic attitude. They reaffirmed their willingness to assist us. The negotiations have not been completed, however; the documents must still be finalized before the Geneva meeting.

President Seyni Kountche then emphasized three points:

First: All administrators (secretaries general, national directors, department heads) deserve respect, in view of the responsibilities they have assumed.

Second: There must be greater determination on the part of all cadres in the field (in the present case, those who have assumed regional responsibilities): that is to say, a commitment on their part to strive to extricate their region from these difficult situations, notably the food situation.

Third: The secretaries general and national directors should not regard the regional administrators as "second fiddles," just because they themselves are in Niamey and view themselves as big bosses. We live in a world where no one has a monopoly on the truth. Dialogue, and the exchange of views, are the virtues that are indispensable to relations between superior and subordinate.

The president of the Supreme Military Council and chief of state then cited certain points he had touched on in his 15 April 1987 message to the nation. Gen Seyni Kountche began with the problem of public transport, by declaring that no one is prohibited from engaging in transportation activities. He added, however, that we must preserve the livelihood of Nigeriens.

His second point was of a demographic nature. We are a Muslim country, the chief of state declared; we observe the prescriptions of Islam, but we cannot close our eyes to the murders of innocent children, to the abortions performed abroad--or as the chief of state put it, in words rich in imagery: "They go abroad to discharge their cargo." The world is evolving, and morals as well: the young people of today are different from those of yesterday. We must take this into account and face the future with a great deal of realism. The number of children per household is increasing, but income is not keeping pace.

We must speak plainly. The Ministry of Health and Social Affairs, and the public health administrators, must draft statutes concerning conception, abortion, and sex education.

Another point is the intolerance in matters of religion. On this subject the president was categorical. Niger, he said, is a secular state where everyone has the right to worship as he pleases, whether he be of the Sonrai, Arewa, Azna of Ader, or Arna of Maradi--on the sole condition that he not infringe the rights of others.

The fact is that the traditional values are falling into disuse. Some people believe that others are such infidels that they do not even deserve to receive the prayer for the dead. If these "others" are well-to-do, however, there is pushing and shoving at their gate. This is the doing of a few small-turbaned marabouts, the chief of state said.

The administrative and legal authorities must maintain surveillance over all the fundamentalists and enforce religious tolerance.

10992

3419/194

SOLUTIONS PUT FORTH FOR ECONOMIC CRISIS

Rural Development Essential

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 6 Apr 87 p 1

[Article by Boubakar Soumare]

[Text] Logical and coherent. The donors are unanimous about the 5-Year Plan described besides as a courageous and ambitious document. (Undoubtedly,) the work presented constitutes a lucid diagnosis without complacency, thereby evidencing an awareness of the difficulties and the stakes involved.

In agriculture, the stakes include the search for food self-sufficiency, the preservation and the restoration of the productive potential, as well as the improvement of the income and working conditions of the rural population. Major importance is thus assigned to the rural sector for, convinced of the fact that uranium will not be the mainstay of economic growth, Niger has decided to put the development of the rural sector at the focus of its plan. However, to achieve its objectives, solutions must be found to overcome obstacles. Among other things, involved are the limited extent of financial means and the degradation of the land. It will then be necessary to insure major participation of the population, to reorganize agricultural credit, and to intensify scientific research and promote its dissemination.

Finally and especially, it will be necessary to strive so that the rural sector may receive effective investment that will help increase the income of the rural population and protect landholdings.

The diagnosis has thus been made, and what remains to be done now is to apply adequate remedies. To this end, discussions between our country and the donors will continue, undoubtedly with the aim that following the June meeting in Geneva investment may be forthcoming without fail in a favorable economic environment.

Regional Economic Units Needed

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 13 Apr 87 p 1

[Article by Ali Ousseini]

[Text] The African continent is crumbling under the burden of its foreign debt. The deterioration in the terms of trade and the drop in the prices of its raw materials accentuate even more the pressure on already fragile economies. It is in this almost unbearable context that each African country has felt the need to formulate a new development strategy and, jointly, to enhance the structures of regional economic integration.

Indeed, only true economic integration will make it possible to move beyond the narrow confines of the limited markets of the Balkanized states that make up independent Africa. Having understood this completely, our continent tried to meet the challenge in 1980 with the Lagos economic plan.

Today the industrialized and notably the European countries have almost succeeded in establishing economic integration with the creation of a common market, and Africa, to overcome the difficulties besetting it, must necessarily address the question of strengthening the structures of economic integration. For no isolated country, whatever its economic importance, will manage to have its voice heard, much less impose its viewpoint.

Regional consolidation thus indispensable even if true economic integration in no way signifies a proliferation of economic groups having the same goals and the same prerogatives and risking squandering their forces instead of focusing them on what is essential.

That is what the future of our continent depends on. And if Africa should become aware of the advantages flowing from genuine economic integration considering its enormous potential in raw materials, the 21st century will then see the realization of the entire continent's hope for development.

Effectiveness of Measures Questioned

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 22 Apr 87 p 1

[Editorial by Adamou Garba: "To Meet the Challenge"]

[Text] While it is too early to measure the real impact of the significant reactivation program on production as well as consumption, it is necessary to recognize that at the conclusion of numerous meetings between businessmen and the public authorities, efforts remain to be made. This at least, is suggested by the concerns expressed by some political leaders who in the past few days have not concealed the economic difficulties now experienced by our country, notably, the burden of the foreign debt, the drop in income owing to the lack of uranium sales, and the continuation of the crisis. Efforts and even sacrifices will continue to be necessary over the next few years.

In the civil service, as the head of state announced on the occasion of the last cadres conference, it will be necessary in the near future to choose between the alternatives of hiring more personnel or granting pay raises.

Whatever the outcome, the problem of the absorption of cadres as well as their moving to the private sector is already being raised with a certain degree of

acuity to the extent that it is already possible to gauge the lack of productivity of our public administration and public services. Furthermore, this sector will undoubtedly experiences far-reaching change because of the impact of free enterprises which calls for a new framework following approved laws.

For the time being, failing a raise in wages, the easing of fiscal pressure as well as other measures envisioned by the government in the short run will strengthen the steps taken already in the context of the significant reactivation program. But are these measures sufficient to reactivate our economy in lasting fashion? The question has been raised. For the rest, a definitive answer could only be provided by the 5-Year Plan now being drafted. This plant, which will be discussed in principle in Geneva in June, should contain all the strategies and concrete measures proposed in order to convince the donors of the correctness of our options to emerge from the crisis. For the time being, such a prospect is generating optimism.

2662/12951

CSO: 3419/195

BRIEFS

PRC DELEGATION VISIT--A delegation from the Chinese Association for International Understanding headed by the executive director general of that organization arrived Saturday afternoon in Niamey. The delegation was greeted by Mme Fatoumata Diallo, president of the AFN [Nigerien Women's Association] and chairman of the Social and Cultural Commission of the CND [National Development Council]. [Excerpt] [Niamey LE SAHEL in French 13 Apr 87 p 3] 10992

CHINESE TRADE DELEGATION--Cheg Baogian, charge d'affaires of the People's Republic of China, gave a luncheon Tuesday in honor of the Chinese Association for International Trade delegation that has been visiting our country. Other guests at the luncheon were Abdou Issakou, secretary general of the Ministry of the Interior; Karim Alio, secretary general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation; and a number of high-ranking national cadres. We should mention that the delegation from the Chinese Association for International Trade was headed by He Xiquan, executive director general of the association. [Text] [Niamey LE SAHEL in French 15 Apr 87 p 2] 10992

SAUDI ARABIAN LOAN--The cabinet met yesterday morning in the regular meeting room under the chairmanship of His Excellency Gen Seyni Kountche, president of the Supreme Military Council, Chief of State, and prime minister [as published]. The cabinet studied and adopted a number of draft texts, including a draft law authorizing ratification of the loan agreement signed on 27 December 1986 at Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, between the Government of the Republic of Niger and the Saudi Development Fund. This loan--in the amount of 22 million Saudi riyals (approximately 1.977 billion CFA francs)--is granted within the framework of the participation of the Saudi Development Fund in the World Bank program relative to the countries of Sub-Saharan Africa, for the purpose of financing the program of assistance to our country's economic development. [Excerpt] [Niamey LE SAHEL in French 3-5 Apr 87 p 3] 10992

FRG DONATES TRUCKS--The FRG yesterday afternoon donated nine trucks to the OPAV (Nigerien Foodstuffs Office). Present at the ceremony were Minah Moussa Bongo, the minister of parastatal reform; His Excellency Klaus Baid, FRG ambassador to Niger; and Major Salif Tanko, the deputy director of the office in charge of assistance to drought-stricken people. [Excerpt] [Niamey Bongo in Service in French 0600 GMT 28 Apr 87 AB1 /6662]

END 1000/98

GAZANKULU REVIVES 'INKATHA-STYLE' ORGANIZATION

MB251948 Johannesburg NEW NATION in English 25 Jun-1 Jul 87 p 1

[Text] The Gazankulu government is forcing civil servants to join its newly formed Inkatha-style "national cultural organisation," Ximoko xa Rixaka (the whip of the nation).

At the same time, the Eastern Transvaal Youth Congress (Etyco), an affiliate of the SA Youth Congress (Sayco), says vigilante attacks on activists in the homeland are intensifying. It fears that Ximoko may be little more than a vigilante front.

An Etyco spokesman said that vigilante groups were being recruited among the more than 20,000 Mozambican refugees currently in Gazankulu.

It added that the refugees, who earn as little as R1 a day, are also being recruited into the Mozambican bandit organisation, the MNR.

The gazankulu chief minister, Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi, revived Ximoko, which had been virtually defunct for several years, 2 months ago. Ntsanwisi, who is Ximoko president, gave all civil servants until 15 June to join the organisation, for which the joining fee is R5.

Circulars to this effect were sent to all schools and government departments.

A Gazankulu teacher, who asked not to be named, said that when principals had gone to the education department to collect teachers' salary cheques on 12 June, they had been told to produce proof that teachers under their control had paid the Ximoko joining fee.

The teacher said that principals had themselves paid the required R5 on behalf of teachers. This had led to conflict with staff when attempts were made to recover the money.

When contacted for comment the deputy secretary in Ntsanwisi's office, a Mr Phakula, slammed down the telephone on a NEW NATION reporter.

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CSO: 3400/104

BOPHUTHATSWANA DENIES AGREEMENT ON IDENTITY DOCUMENTS

MB260942 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0850 GMT 26 Jun 87

[Text] Mmabatho, 26 Jun (SAPA)--Bophuthatswana has strongly condemned recent statements referring to the issue of South African identity documents to citizens of Bophuthatswana.

No agreement has been reached between the governments in Mmabatho and Pretoria concerning such identity documents, Mr I.J. Reid, the secretary for information and foreign missions of the Bophuthatswana government, said in a statement today. "No agreement could ever be reached unless there is full respect for the full sovereignty of the Republic of Bophuthatswana and the wish for respected independence of its people."

Mr Reid added that South Africa was encroaching upon the sovereignty of Bophuthatswana by saying the processing of such documents was now in effect. "Bophuthatswana struggled long in order to obtain independence. Our struggle came without the support or assistance of other nations. But we persevered and eventually we secured independence. Other nations thought that meant we were merely puppets of Pretoria and children of apartheid. But then they learned of the non-racial society we are building in Bophuthatswana. And now they will learn that our former colonial masters try at times to usurp and dilute the independence we won. But we shall not be content to allow any nation to try and infringe upon our independence," he emphasised.

Mr Reid said that the allegation in the press that the newly extended South African state of emergency was also applicable in Bophuthatswana, was false. "There is no state of emergency in our nation. There is no censorship in Bophuthatswana."

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CSO: 3400/104

VAN DER MERWE DISCUSSES NEGOTIATIONS WITH BLACKS

MB261605 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 26 Jun 87

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] There seems to be a softening in the attitude of the South African Government toward dialogue with black leaders demanding an end to apartheid. The information minister [title as heard], Dr Stoffel van der Merwe, says he is prepared to talk to black representatives. He was recently given special responsibilities for getting political talks going. Now he says he is even prepared to see black leaders who are in prison. On the line, Julian Marshall asked Dr van der Merwe who exactly he had in mind:

[Begin recording] [Van der Merwe] I did not have anybody in particular in mind. What I stated was a general principle that the mere fact that a person is in jail at the moment or has been in jail in the past is not in itself an inhibiting factor. I said that whether a person is in jail or out of jail the same criteria would still apply, in other words whether that person is committed to creating a peaceful society in South Africa.

[Marshall] You described the ANC leader, Nelson Mandela, as a special case. So did you mean that he was an exception to this proposition?

[Van der Merwe] To some extent, yes. In the sense that, of course, he has been elevated to a point of celebrity by, you know, the long time... [changes thought] for various reasons. So that puts him aside from most of the other leaders and so, therefore, any discussion with him would have an extraordinary symbolic value. So, therefore, I am not excluding him specifically, but I am not including him and I just want to say that in his case there will be other considerations.

[Marshall] Again you say you are prepared to speak to representatives of the UDF. Do you have anybody in mind there?

[Van der Merwe] Again there I was stating the general principle and that is that the fact that the person is in some way affiliated to the UDF would again not in itself be a prohibition because there are many people at a variety of levels that have some affiliations through some organization

to the UDF. So if one would exclude all people who have the least affiliation with the UDF, I think one would exclude a number of valuable people.

[Marshall] Do you have in mind any kind of agenda for these talks?

[Van der Merwe] The ultimate aim, of course, is to create a peaceful society in South Africa in which all people participate up to the highest level. That is the ultimate aim. Right at the moment, I am just concerned with getting the talks under way and the more immediate purpose is to create the necessary trust and acceptance, so that one can just start talking to one another at that level.

[Marshall] But I understand that you ruled out any discussions about a unitary state.

[Van der Merwe] No, I haven't ruled out anything. What I said is that we will certainly be coming to the conference table--when we arrive at the conference table--with certain ideas of our own, and I accept that other people will come to the conference table with their own ideas. And then we will put these ideas against one another. [end recording]

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CSO: 3400/104

COMMENTARY ON UPGRADING OF MAPUTO HARBOR

MB251206 Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 25 Jun 87

[Station commentary: "The Upgrading of Maputo Harbor"]

[Text] The upgrading and redevelopment of Maputo harbor is the outstanding feature of South African aid for Mozambique in terms of the cooperation agreement contained in the Nkomati Accord between the two countries.

Work on the project started soon after the signing of the accord in 1984. In March this year another agreement between the two governments was signed in terms of which South Africa would provide a loan of \$1.5 million for the first phase of a further upgrading project at the harbor.

South Africa's deputy foreign minister, Mr Kobus Meiring, has given more details about the project and the thinking behind it. The development, he said, was in line with South African efforts to promote the economic welfare of the region and it was hoped that other countries would also show an interest in establishing a more peaceful and industrious climate in the region.

The first phase of the project entails the supply of parts and equipment as well as ongoing maintenance and management. The second phase, stretching over 4 years, would concentrate on the repair of existing infrastructure. The third phase would involve further upgrading and the provision of new facilities.

It was estimated, Mr Meiring said, that eventually the income generated by Maputo harbor would increase from the present \$11.5 million to \$84 million a year. The [word indistinct] to Mozambique would be a vastly increased income as well as additional job creation. For South Africa, it means an efficient and reliable harbor close to the industrial heartland of the Witwatersrand and the productive region of the eastern Transvaal Province.

It is clear that political strains between the two countries have not affected South Africa's commitment to the project as part of aid to promote the welfare of the southern African region. It is equally clear, however, that the security situation needs urgent attention. South Africa remains willing to discuss this fully with all its neighbors.

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CSO: 3400/104

RSC CHANGES AMPLIFY ADMINISTRATIVE POWERS

MB261104 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1103 GMT 26 Jun 87

[Text] Cape Town, 26 Jun (SAPA)--Proposed changes to the Regional Services Councils [RSC] Act will confer wide powers on provincial administrators under the new dispensation. Provision is made in the Regional Services Councils Amendment Bill, tabled yesterday, for administrators to:

--Overrule a local authority which refuses to comply with a directive. The administrator may perform the act himself or delegate, and costs can be recovered from the local authority;

--Exercise powers in respect of redelimitation of an industrial or central business area without the concurrence of ministers, provided the ministers have not objected and provided the exercises his powers in terms of the recommendations of the demarcation board for local government areas;

--Entrust an RSC with the powers and duties of a local authority. However, an RSC will not be able to levy rates on immovable property;

--Declare by notice in the official gazette that any law enacted by a local authority will be deemed to be a law made by the RSC;

--Fix the pay of members of RSC committee who are not members of the RSC (with the concurrence of the minister of finance);

--Determine the basis for the number of votes given to each local authority represented on the RSC, and the number of votes actually given to local authorities on the basis of sworn information supplied by the local authority;

--Move an area from one divisional area to another and to alter the boundaries of the divisional areas of those divisional councils;

--Order RSC's to appoint executive committees.

Executive committees (Excocos) will consist of the chairman and deputy chairman of the RSC and not more than five designated members, all of whom must be members of the RSC.

According to the amending bill, every local body represented on a RSC will nominate one member of the RSC for every 10 percent of part of 10 percent of the total number of votes to which it is entitled, provided that no local body nominates more than five members.

Provision is also made for RSC's to authorise the commissioner for inland revenue to take any steps necessary to collect levies payable under the act and to conduct audits of the affairs of anyone who may be liable for levies. The commissioner will be able to authorise the RSC to collect the levies owing, but provision is made for appeals.

In terms of the bill, the minister is empowered to establish "rural councils" for areas outside the jurisdiction of a local authority. Up to three rural councils may be established for each population group within a region at the minister's discretion. Rural councils will not have the power to levy rates and taxes on immovable property.

The minister of finance is given power to make regulations if any provisions of the fact are in conflict with any other law or if there are "administrative problems."

The responsible minister is empowered to make regulations concerning any matter which he considers necessary.

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CSO: 3400/104

UDF OFFICIAL SETS CONDITIONS FOR GOVERNMENT TALKS

MB261439 London BBC World Service in English 1309 GMT 26 Jun 87

[From the "24 Hours" program presented by Tudor Lomas]

[Text] We begin with a reaction from the United Democratic Front to the offer by the South African Government to talk to black leaders in prison. The minister responsible for trying to initiate negotiations with blacks, Dr Stoffel van der Merwe, said that at such talks the government would not insist on anything being nonnegotiable. I called on National Treasurer of the UDF Azhar Cachalia and asked him if he was prepared to talk to Dr van der Merwe now that the minister had also said that he was willing to speak to representatives of the UDF.

[Begin recording] [Cachalia] We believe that what Mr van der Merwe is actually engaged in is a cynical exercise in deception to make some gullible people in South [Africa] and the international community believe that this government is genuinely interested in entering into some sort of negotiation with representative black leaders. The reality is that the government is, if anything, moving in a completely opposite direction. One has a situation where virtually the entire leadership of the United Democratic Front is either on the run trying to evade arrest or is in fact in detention. In that sort of situation where we are being subjected to what is possibly the most repressive period in this country's history, for Stoffel van der Merwe to then suggest that he is prepared to talk, is no more than, we believe, no more than simply deception.

[Lomas] Well, are you prepared as you would say then at this stage, right now, to call his bluff, to say that you are prepared to meet him and talk with him and to name the time and to name the place?

[Cachalia] The UDF is on record as saying that we would be prepared to talk at any time if there is some indication that this government is prepared to move toward--and move unequivocally--toward abandoning apartheid and looking toward some sort of nonracial solution. Now, we would be prepared to talk if there is some freedom of association, if we are allowed to organize ourselves, to consult with our constituencies, and then, on that basis, we could then possibly talk to the government. But at the moment, I mean, is there any guarantee that if we, if some of us, talk to Dr van der Merwe whether he won't arrest us?

[Lomas] So, you are not prepared to enter into talks at this stage, even if you were given an actual guarantee about your own freedom and safety?

[Cachalia] I can only talk to the government if I am mandated to do so by my organization. Now, if I am not in the position to consult with my colleagues who are in jail and who are on detention, on what basis do I talk to Dr van der Merwe?

[Lomas] So, what is the alternative then, if there isn't a prospect, the possibility of talks?

[Cachalia] The alternative...[changes thought] I think it would be unfair to look to the democratic movement in this country for alternatives. We believe that, as far as talks or the possibility of talks are concerned in South Africa, the ball is firmly in the government's court. If the government is genuinely wanting to talk to representatives of the black community and particularly organizations like the United Democratic Front, then the government is going to have to do a few things to establish its bona fides within our communities, to show that there is going to be some possibility then for a peaceful solution. As I said earlier it seems, if anything, that in practice the government is moving in an opposite direction.

[Lomas] So, if Dr van der Merwe was listening now, what are you saying to him? If he does genuinely want talks to take place, what do you say he has got to do?

[Cachalia] Well, I am saying that at the minimum what he has to do is to release those detainees and those leaders of the United Democratic Front who his government is holding in jail. [end recording]

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CSO: 3400/104

NEW SATS TARIFFS DRAW CRITICISM, RESIGNATION

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 27 May 87 p 11

[Article by Janine Simon]

[Text]

Political parties and consumer organisations have criticised the South African Transport Services (Sats) budget as inflationary, although major employer bodies say the average 10 percent tariff increase is not exorbitant.

Most groups criticised the increases in the pipeline transport of petrol and diesel (7,4 percent and 12,1 percent respectively), saying the pipeline was already very profitable.

And their fears of a rise in fuel pump prices were confirmed yesterday when the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Mr Danie Steyn, announced that petrol and diesel pump prices would rise, although probably by not more than one cent, from July 1.

Reacting to the budget, the Public Carriers Association and the Progressive Federal Party called for clearer moves on the deregulation of transport services.

But the Transport Consultative Committee (TCC), which represents 19 major employee bodies, said it recognised that the differential tariff increases and structural adjustments announced yesterday were an attempt to align tariffs to within the range set as a precondition for deregulation.

Salary increases and moves

towards employee parity were welcomed in many quarters although the handling of the strike was condemned by the Conservative Party.

Sats's white union, the Federation of Trade Unions of the South African Transport Services, expressed "disappointment and unhappiness" at the pay increase of 12,5 percent.

Conservative Party and Progressive Federal Party spokesmen on transport affairs said the tariff increases were "shocking".

Conservative MP Mr Tom Langley said the budget was "not only inflationary but disturbing" and that it was obvious why the Government had waited until after the election to table it.

Mr John Malcolmness, for the PFP, said increases in transport costs affecting railways were more in the order of 15 than 10 percent.

He congratulated Sats on its 1986 profit but said the budget had been "knowingly set too low in order to justify price increases". He said the petrol and diesel pipeline increases were "nothing but a blatant cross-subsidisation" at a stage when this was meant to be phased out.

Labour Party spokesman on transport, Mr Chris Wyngaard, said the budget held little for

the largest portion of the impoverished community.

"I regret the increased tariffs and believe they are absolutely too high," he said.

AA concerned



Automobile Association spokesman Mr Robin Scholtz expressed concern at the fuel pipeline increases and said these, coupled with rail tariff increases, meant that inland motorists were still penalised by having to cross-subsidise uneconomic services.

The South African Consumer Council said the 10 percent average increase was relatively mild but that each increase was inflationary and promoted impoverishment of consumers and degeneration of the already unstable economy.

The TCC said it accepted the inevitability of the tariff increases but warned that they would cause a ripple effect and would have a negative influence on the economy.

It welcomed the move away from ad valorem on coastwise cargo and said this would result in a more equitable competition between road, rail and sea transport between coastal areas.





The chief executive of the South African Foreign Trade Organisation (Safto), Mr Wim

 RAIL FARES 		
SUBURBAN FIRST CLASS		
JHB to Dube (18 km)	WAS	NOW
Single —	R1,40	R1,50
Weekly —	R10,50	R12,00
Monthly —	R39,00	R43,50
JHB to Pretoria (70 km)	WAS	NOW
Single —	R4,30	R4,80
Weekly —	R27,00	R29,00
Monthly —	R99,00	R107,00
SUBURBAN THIRD CLASS		
JHB to Naledi (28 km)	WAS	NOW
Single —	80c	90c
Weekly —	R4,10	R4,50
Monthly —	R16,50	R17,50
INTERCITY		
JHB to Cape Town (1 530 km)	WAS	NOW
First Class —	R197,00	R230,00
Second Class —	R139,00	R163,00
Third Class —	R70,00	R82,00
JHB to Durban (721 km)	WAS	NOW
First Class —	R102,00	R116,00
Second Class —	R72,00	R82,00
Third Class —	R36,00	R41,50

Holtes, warned that the increases, together with a stronger rand, would have a direct effect on the competitiveness of South African products abroad. The commodity market, which was already under pressure from trade restrictions, would probably be the worst affected.

The general secretary of the black trade union of Sats, Mr SM Matloha, said the union had great pleasure in announcing that, after tough negotiations, it had successfully negotiated:

- The 12,5 percent salary increase.
- Increases of between 15,13 percent and 22,76 percent for black labourers.
- Parity with whites for the same qualifications and work and parity of pension benefits and service conditions.
- The re-employment of those black employees who did not voluntarily participate in the recent strike but who lost their jobs through intimidation, and condonation of their break in service.

AIR FARES: NO CHANGE 		
RAIL FARES		
Intercity Passengers:	INCREASE 15%	
Suburban Passengers:	10%	
ROAD TRANSPORT		
Goods	16%	
Passengers	12,5%	
Parcels, Post & Misc	12,5%	
HARBOURS		
	6,8%	

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CSO: 3400/21

BUSINESSES URGED TO ACCELERATE BLACK ADVANCEMENT

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 27 May 87 p 11

[Article by Duncan Guy]

[Text]

Businessmen who foresee South Africa under majority rule should be advancing their black employees to adapt to future conditions, a group of senior businessmen heard last night.

Dr Linda Human, head of Cape Town University's Centre for African Management, in her address "Black advancement — commonly held beliefs may be inappropriate", told of a Zimbabwean company which in 1974 decided to advance black employees.

"When Mugabe demanded certain Africanisation programmes he was satisfied with their record and unlike companies that suffered because of the transition, this one did not," she said.

Reminding her audience that by the year 2000, 75 percent of South Africa's population would be black, Dr Human warned businessmen to be prepared for a very different environment in which they would have to operate.

ENCOURAGEMENT

She called for business people who believe in black ad-

vancement to encourage white employees to become familiar with black cultures so blacks would not be disadvantaged by having to work in the "white" business culture yet socialise in another.

"You should look for a business culture in which all racial and cultural groups can work together," she said.

"Jews, Afrikaners and Portuguese working in white business together are able to tolerate one another. Blacks, therefore, should not have to be made white."

Outlining reasons why blacks in senior managerial positions are at a disadvantage, Dr Human said the Group Areas Act makes it difficult for them to identify consistently with their white colleagues.

Another problem, she said, was that blacks in managerial and supervisory positions are branded as sellouts in the townships.

Referring to solutions, she said it is necessary for companies' employees to be aware of black advancement programmes as well as to have top management's commitment to that end.

EAST DAGGAFONTEIN MINE ANNOUNCES FIRST GOLD PRODUCTION

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 9 Jun 87 p 13

[Article by Peter Stacey]

[Text]

EAST Daggafontein Mines has announced the first gold production from its new dump-treatment joint venture with East Rand Gold and Uranium (Ergo).

The Daggafontein plant, commissioned in the first quarter of 1987, will enable East Dagg to resume payment of dividends, which have not been paid since 1981, chairman Adolf Lundin tells shareholders in the annual report published today.

"The company can look forward to substantial cash flow from the Daggafontein gold plant," he says.

Ergo's commissioning of the million-ton-a-month plant, built at a cost of R150m, took place in the first quarter of 1987. Both process streams were commissioned in March and the first gold bar was poured in April.

Initially, the plant will treat

about 150-million tons of slimes, by means of the carbon-in-leach process, at an estimated operating cost of R3,89/t for the year ending March 1988. It is intended that the plant will be converted to the flotation process in the 1990s to treat a further 140-million tons of slimes.

East Dagg holds a controlling interest in Randex and, as a result, offers investors a mix of an exploration-venture stake as well as the less speculative dump-treatment operation it carries out in association with Ergo.

"I am confident that the income arising from gold production at the Daggafontein plant, together with the exposure through Randex to Witwatersrand gold exploration, have firmly established East Dagg's position in the gold business for the long term," Lundin says.

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CSO: 3400/22

BRIEFS

MAIZE HARVEST COULD BE LESS--Pretoria--The maize harvest could be down on the official estimate of 7,8-million tons by as much as 500,000 tons, Maize Board GM Hennie Davel said yesterday. He said that was based on reports from producers and board agents. The smaller crop would ease the problem of export losses although losses would still be heavy. Under market conditions, the board's losses on exports, after taking into account storage, handling and financing charges, would be about R130 a ton. However, the loss would be aggravated by the increase in rail freight charges. The higher tariffs would also mean an upward adjustment in the price of maize meal. Davel said export losses could be reduced by the expected response to the board's high pressure marketing campaign to raise consumption of yellow maize. At this stage, it looked possible to raise consumption by 20%. On export prospects, Davel said Russia expected a poor crop which meant an increased demand on world markets with a consequent strengthening of prices. Prices were, therefore, unlikely to reach the record low levels of about \$64 a ton in recent deals. In the US, farmers had planted substantially less this year because of saturated world markets. It was estimated about four-million hectares were kept out of production. [Text] [Gerald Reilly] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 29 May 87 p 3] /9274

CSO: 3400/21

GRAHAMSTOWN'S TOWNSHIPS OFF LIMITS TO WHITES

Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English 24 May 87 p 5

[Text]

GRAHAMSTOWN'S townships have effectively become "no-go" areas for whites after police have started issuing written notices prohibiting whites from entering the townships.

The notices, which are issued under section 9.9 of the Black Urban Areas Consolidation Act, prohibits the person to whom it is issued from entering any township until the end of August.

According to the notices, a person is banned from entering the townships because his presence there "is undesirable with a view to the maintenance of public order and security".

People issued with such notices are warned that they can be sentenced to a fine or imprisonment if they fail to comply with the notices.

On Saturday morning police issued seven ECC members, whom they arrested in a pre-dawn security police raid on the house in which they were staying, with such notices.

Later that afternoon, a busload of ECC members and supporters, who were on their way to a cemetery where they were to hold a church service dedicated to those killed during unrest, was stopped by police.

A member of the security forces boarded the bus and told the driver to drive to the police station. There the occupants, including two journalists, were photographed and given notices.

The group had also wanted to unveil a simple monument erected on the grave of an unrest victim. The monument had, however, been vandalised the night before.

Saturday's events were preceded by the detention of three Grahamstown ECC leaders, including the son of the mayor of Cape Town, Leon Markowitz.

Steven Markovitz, SRC member Andrew Roos and the daughter of a Rhodes sociology professor, Pauline Higgins, were detained under emergency regulations during a police raid. - Albany News Agency.

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CSO: 3400/22

CSIR: NATION CAN BENEFIT BY USING TECHNOLOGY TO EXPAND EDUCATION

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 2 Jun 87 p]

[Article by Helena Patten]

[Text]

IN AN all-out effort to overcome the crisis caused by the growing numbers of under-educated and untrained in the workforce, a top-level symposium will be held at the CSIR in Pretoria in June.

This is the first step in a major business initiative, utilising technological breakthroughs, and gathering together businessmen, scientists and educationists, to evaluate how SA can benefit by using the latest advances in technology to expand education and training.

Syncom founder-director Andre Spier said the sheer scope of Southern Africa's education and training needs made it clear a solution could be found. The Learning Network Corporation for Southern Africa (LNC-SA).

Spier said: "The LNC-SA will become an instrument of dedicated rapid learning in all fields where there is a crucial shortage of skills and know-how. Its first project will revolve around the feasibility of using satellite technology to multiply the outreach of education and training programmes throughout the sub-continent." [omission] not come just from the formal education systems.

He said: "The cost and infrastructure needed to train the 200 000 teachers we need to staff our schools during the next 15 years is beyond our capabilities. We must inspan technology for new solutions."

One outcome of the symposium, which will be opened by Economic Affairs and Technology Minister Danie Steyn, will be the formation of

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CSO: 3400/23

NEW SANCTIONS DOCUMENT PREPARED FOR COSATU

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 4 Jun 87 p 7

[Article by Mike Robertson]

[Text]

LONDON — There's a new SA sanctions document doing the rounds here. While there's nothing remarkable about that, this one is causing a stir because it has been prepared for the Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu).

Despite carrying a note that it is a rough draft intended for limited circulation, the document is already the subject of much speculation.

One school inclines towards the belief that because of its gloomy description of the SA economy and frank assessment of the impact of sanctions on jobs, the document points to a backdown on calls for the economic isolation of SA.

Another group, perhaps more realistically, sees the document as a refining of attacks by the pro-sanctions lobby. This would involve the targeting of specific sectors or companies rather than relying on broad sanctions measures.

Still others believe the document, prepared by the Community Resource and Information Centre, will serve merely as a background paper for Cosatu when it eventually gets around to discussing sanctions and disinvestment.

What is certain is the document provides Cosatu with a detailed assessment of the effectiveness of sanctions and the cost of implementing them.

This is significant, given that support for sanctions from within SA has relied more on emotion than reason. As the

document notes: "To date the business community has undoubtedly done more to assess the effects and to plan counter-offensives which will neutralise the sanctions measures."

Gloomy picture

In a detailed assessment of the SA economy, the document paints a gloomy picture of economic mismanagement, mounting political pressure and falling profits.

Quoting from the Frost Sullivan agency, it notes the return on investment for US companies plummeted from an average 30% in 1980 to just 7% in 1983.

It said pressure groups at home and abroad were able to take advantage of the deteriorating investment climate.

"It matters little to the campaign that disinvesting companies are acting in their own self-interest, so long as their actions have the effect of isolating the apartheid government and the business community.

"The political hassle factor that comes with investing in SA is simply not counter-balanced by the economic benefits. Low levels of productivity, and high levels of unionisation and politicisation, make us a poor option compared to a country like Taiwan. Our productivity growth rate in the last 12 years has been a low 0.3% compared to 6.1% in Taiwan, and our real wages for black workers compare badly against those in other new industrialised countries.

"Black textile workers in Johannesburg in 1982 earned 33% more than their counterparts in Hong Kong, 66% more than in Rio de Janeiro, and a full 300% more than they would in Seoul, Singapore, Manila and Bangkok."

Despite this picture of an unhealthy economy, the document said that sanctions measures already adopted would

not place much pressure on the SA business community or the apartheid regime, even if strictly applied and effectively monitored.

Pointing the way for future talks with in Cosatu, it says: "It is worth considering, however, how these political and economic effects (of the US sanctions package in particular) will contribute towards the organisation of resistance in SA. Will it open up new scope for action, particularly by organised workers, and will it reinforce existing campaigns?"

Early indications of sanctions on coal and steel were that SA businesses would succeed in finding alternatives and maintain reasonable profit margins.

On disinvestment, the document said the effect and already chronic unemployment in SA was likely to be limited.

Loosely used

It said the term disinvest had been loosely used and there was no definition of what groups were demanding when they called for it. "Do they want companies to immediately withdraw their existing investment? Or, do they want to make continued and further investment contingent on political reform?"

Outlining the various options for companies wishing to pull out, the document said selling to another foreign investor would have little impact on SA apart from the transfer of ownership to less

concerned and vulnerable interests which were willing and able to operate in SA.

Selling assets to local management, was an unattractive option because it was likely to involve huge losses on the part of the disinvesting company.

"Most companies taking this route have probably got something up their sleeves. Either their local operation was worthless or they do not intend leaving — so the whole exercise is really just an evasive tactic designed to get the disinvestment campaign off their backs."

Dealing with the effects of sanctions on unemployment, the document states bluntly that: "The impact of economic sanctions on SA's growth will have a crucial effect on future levels of unemployment and under-employment. Regardless of whether sanctions amount to the 'worst case' or turn out to be rather ineffectual, the effects on employment levels will come on top of the already devastating retrenchment policies pursued by employers in recent years."

Quoting JCI economist Ronnie Bethlehem, it says sanctions will add 2-million to the number unemployed by 2000. They will also reduce blacks share of total income.

But, it says, the assessment of the effects of sanctions on jobs and the economy needs to go beyond the quantitative impact to the more qualitative question of their political potential.

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CSO: 3400/22

JOHANNESBURG SEEN AS HIGHEST RISK CRIME AREA

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 7 Jun 87 p 6

[Article by Bart Marinovich]

[Text]

RESIDENTS of the Reef have a one-in-four chance of having their houses burgled.

That's the frightening statistic from a major insurance company. According to Mr Piet Bester of Santam insurance, 25 percent of houses on the Reef will be burgled. This is almost double the figure in outlying districts.

"All metropolitan and suburban areas in South Africa are prone to theft, but the Reef is a high-risk factor in insurance. We won't insure a house on the Reef if it doesn't have burglar bars. Most houses in Johannesburg do have bars, but this still does not seem to deter criminals," said Mr Bester.

The Johannesburg area is the highest-risk area in South Africa, with Randburg rapidly developing into the capital of the crime-ridden Reef.

"Obviously the density of the population on the Reef is a factor, but the figure in the country districts drops to almost half in comparison. Only one in every seven houses in the country areas will be burgled.

"Areas which are more likely to be targets for robbers than others are areas with new extensions and lots of new buildings.

"Most burglaries occur during the day when nobody is at home," said Mr Bester.

Last year 3 430 cases of housebreaking and vehicle thefts were reported in the Randburg area. In Sandton the figure was 1 649, and in Bramley 1 250.

Randburg's house-breaking figure

was high because most people in the area worked during the day — the most popular time for thieves to strike.

Crime figures for the Reef are generally higher than elsewhere. On average, more than 2 600 murders and 1 000 culpable homicides are reported every year.

Housebreaking and vehicle theft continue to be an enormous problem, particularly in the more affluent areas.

"Holidays are also a popular time for break-ins," said Mr Bester. "From surveys we have done, it seems that most thieves are well acquainted with the movements of the occupants of the target house.

"They know when the occupants will be away and that's when they strike.

"Very few break-ins occur when there is someone in the house. These are rare and they are usually a mistake," said Mr Bester.

Colonel Frans Malherbe, of John Vorster's Criminal Investigating Department, said the crime rate on the Witwatersrand was generally very high.

"I would say Johannesburg is a prime crime area. In Hillbrow and the centre of town, we have noticed that there are more attacks on persons than, for instance, in the suburbs. The residential areas, however, have more reported cases of break-ins and burglaries.

Mr Keith Edwards of Windsor was burgled recently while away on holiday with his family.

He had asked his brother to feed the

cats and check the house at night. But that didn't help. Thieves broke into the house in broad daylight and carried their loot away in a refuse bag.

A neighbour saw the men. But she thought they were municipal refuse collectors and didn't phone the police. The thieves escaped with the Edwards's wedding rings, expensive clothing and car speakers.

Randburg police say their area is "extremely large". "We cover parts of Sandton as well as other municipalities. That is why the figures for our area are so high," said a police spokesman.

"I wouldn't say that crime in our area is more noticeable than other parts of Johannesburg. Thieves move around. They are more active in one area before moving on to another area. It is like a never-ending circle," he said.

"There is no sure-fire way to prevent crime. Residents should take pre cautionary measures to make things as difficult for the thieves as possible. That way they will look for an easier target."

Mr Danny Marais's house in Randburg was burgled while he was at work.

Thieves broke his backdoor window to gain entrance into the house. They made off with his television set, most of his tailored suits and Italian shoes. They also cleaned out his fridge and liquor cabinet, which had included a bottle of Chivas Regal.

"Obviously, crooks with taste," he said ruefully afterwards.

COLUMNIST COMMENTS ON EMERGENCY ONE-YEAR ANNIVERSARY

Durban POST NATAL in English 10-13 Jun 87 p 8

[Commentary by Ameen Akhalwaya in "My View" column]

[Text]

AS the first anniversary of the third state of emergency since 1960 approaches, hundreds of people — including children — are still in detention. Who will celebrate the anniversary?

The Nats can make as much noise as they want about the material achievements — and there are many — during their four decades of rule but in terms of human values, they have failed miserably.

In the aftermath of their predictable election triumph, one might have hoped that they would take stock of the human crises their policies have caused. One might have hoped that at last a sense of urgent realism permeate their thinking.

Alas, the Nat leopard does not change its spots. State President PW Botha went to Lekoa last week to receive — would you believe? — his freedom of the townships.

Instead of giving even a faint signal that he might be prepared to negotiate with genuine black leaders, he reiterated his willingness to talk to generally discredited leaders with little political credibility.

There are people who might congratulate the Nats for finally releasing so many children from detention. While we breathe a sigh of relief for those children and their families, we cannot congratulate the Government. Unfortunately, I do not have the full text of what Minister of Law and Order Adrian Vlok said when announcing the freeing of most detained children. If I recall correctly, SABC radio news quoted him as saying the children were being sent back to their

parents and Mr Vlok hoped that the parents would ensure their children did not get into trouble again.

If that quote is correct, it is such a typical Nationalist smear. We are expected to take this Government's word that those kids had caused some trouble. If they did, why were they not charged for any offence? Why were their parents and lawyers not informed about what they were suspected of doing so that follow-up action could be taken?

If I remember correctly, Mr Vlok also said on SABC-TV he had ordered an investigation into the children's detention before deciding to release them. That is an extremely disquieting statement. What type of investigation was it? Who conducted it? Were any of these children found to have violated any of the many laws?

If they were, why were they not charged? If they weren't, why were they detained in the first place? What investigation was carried out before they were detained? If they hadn't done anything wrong but were suspected of having the potential to do so, would they suddenly be reformed enough to be let loose on society again? These questions need answers and I am sure our outstanding human rights lawyers have taken note of Mr Vlok's statements and are preparing to take follow-up action. Who knows, the kids might have indulged in violence but in the absence of any charges being pressed against them, the conclusion is irresistible that the Government couldn't bring any case.

Detention without trial of children, as well as adults, is vicious legisla-

tion; so is the banning and restricting of individuals and organisations not committed to violence. Therefore it is a matter of concern when intelligent and usually rational people fall prey to Nat propaganda. Not long ago a liberal publication, discussing detentions, said children also threw stones.

Of course they do. There are also children who throw petrol bombs and commit other acts of violence. But which children? By using a general statement as a reason to lock up individuals is a negation of civilised norms. If any child — or adult — is suspected of being involved in violence, he/she should be charged in court.

In civilised countries, even murderers caught red-handed in the act are still tried and charged in court. But it is too much to expect the SABC to get off its knees and ask Ministers some searching questions about their questionable statements. Last week, after Mr Vlok's announcement, the Detainees' Parents Support Committee, which has done a fine job in extremely difficult circumstances, again came under fire.

SABC-TV news faithfully reported a Government statement accusing the DPSC of distorting detention figures. His Master's Voice did not attempt to give the DPSC's view. Again, it was the classic smear — the DPSC is guilty, so is not given a chance to defend itself; little children are guilty, so are detained without trial. And so are adults. But if the SABC has not learned about being an independent, questioning medium, neither have some sections of our Press.

Last week, when a child was detained in Zimbabwe, the news was

splashed on the front pages. Quite rightly, for detention of children whether in Zimbabwe or anywhere else is an unacceptable practice.

But did those South African newspapers give the same prominence to the detention of children in this country? Except for reporting it in passing, did they call for the children's release? Of course there were some South African newspapers who expressed concern about our detainees, but why were the rest so silent?

Did they trumpet the Zimbabwean detention because the victim was white? Because it was a white girl? Because it was Zimbabwe? Their behaviour gives cause for concern because these newspapers and the SABC are instrumental in shaping attitudes of whites, and indeed of many unquestioning blacks. The Government claimed last week that incidents of unrest had declined dramatically in the past year.

If that is so, why is the state of emergency still in force? Why are so many people still in detention and most of them unlikely to be charged? Why are individuals who have not been charged for any offence still under restriction orders?

Instead of going around receiving meaningless freedoms from unfree black municipalities, the State President should set an example by lifting the emergency, freeing everyone held or restricted arbitrarily, and restore one of our most precious assets — the rule of law. Alas, predictions are that as we approach the anniversary of June 16, we can brace ourselves for tougher Government action under the security laws. Or more smear tactics to justify repression.

NEW CHURCH SAID TO BE REFLECTION OF AFRIKANER NATIONALISM

MB271643 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1640 GMT 27 Jun 87

[Excerpts] Pretoria, 27 Jun (SAPA)--Eighty percent of 4,000 disgruntled Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk [Dutch Reformed Church] (NGK) members decided to split from the church at a mass meeting in the Skilpad Hall in Pretoria today and form a new church entitled the Afrikaans Gereformeerde Kerk [Afrikaans Reformed Church] (AGK).

Prof Willie Lubbe, chairman of the continuation committee which organised the founding meeting, told a news conference afterwards that NGK members had decided on the move because the church was deviating from stated policy.

"Despite 8 months talks (with NGK leaders) nothing could be reached which gave us hope of resolving our objections," he said.

Commenting on the breakaway, Prof Johan Heyns, moderator of the NGK, said: "What has happened today is a sad event, because one leaves the church only when it is a proven false church.

"That was not proven by the dissidents in the Skilpad Hall," he told SAPA.

"Their church is therefore not based on scriptural grounds but on political (and) cultural grounds that would not, nevertheless, have any significant influence on the NGK because of the very small percentage of the people who have indicated that they are going to leave the church.

"That is nevertheless to my mind an excellent example of what can be called Afrikaner civil religion. This term indicates a very close link between religion and Afrikaner nationalism. As a matter of fact, religion is interpreted in terms of Afrikaner nationalism. And that is not a base for a church.

"And therefore I cannot see that this new church would have a future."

Prof Heyns also disagreed with the reported figure of 4,000, and said the number of people at the Skilpad hall was more in the region of 2,000.

Prof Heyns, as moderator of the NGK's General Synodical Commission (NGC), consisting of 30 men, led the official NGK delegation in talks with the dissident Continuation Committee of Dissatisfied Members (CCDM) delegation in a bid to ward off a church split.

The CCDM was formed after the 1986 general synod of the NGK decided that membership and church services would be open to all.

The synod also found that in certain ways apartheid was sinful.

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UNION RETHINKS DISINVESTMENT RESPONSE

MB270803 Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 26 Jun-2 Jul 87 p 13

[Article by Patrick Laurence]

[Text] When Ford announced it was joining the more than 130 American companies which have withdrawn from South Africa since 1985, the newly formed National Metalworkers Union [NUMSA] conducted a withdrawal of its own, hurrying out of the spotlight to consider its response to Ford's move.

NUMSA's retreat signalled that a reappraisal or "refinement" is underway of the pro-disinvestment stand adopted by the giant Congress of South Africa Trade Unions at its founding congress late in 1985.

Formed only last month through the merger of three largely-black trade unions, NUMSA is now COSATU's second-largest member union.

Judging from its adoption of the 1955 Freedom Charter and the socialist slogan "From each according to his ability, to each according to his needs," NUMSA is one of the most politically vocal COSATU unions. It is certainly the union most affected by Ford's decision, as many of its more than 136,000 members work in the motor industry.

But instead of acclaiming the pending withdrawal of Ford as a triumph for COSATU's declaration in favour of disinvestment, NUMSA executives have been locked in consultations to secure the best possible disinvestment deal for their members.

It is one of several signs of a discreet but important re-think in COSATU on disinvestment and sanctions.

Another is a confidential study carried out for COSATU on the effect of sanctions by the Johannesburg-based Community Resources Information Centre (Cric).

Evidence of the reappraisal--which may result in formal revision of COSATU's position at its annual congress next month--first surfaced last year with the withdrawal from South Africa of General Motors.

GM's pullout showed that disinvestment is not necessarily to the advantage of black workers: that it can delay rather than advance realisation of their quest for a non-racial and democratic South Africa.

GM sold its share in its South African subsidiary to a local company formed by South African executives. The same men dealt decisively--union leaders would say ruthlessly--with a strike by workers against the way in which GM disinvested.

Launched in protest at the "arrogance" of GM for announcing its withdrawal without consulting workers, the strike was in support of trade union demands for pension payouts, severance pay and worker representation on the board of the new company.

The decision of GM's South African managers to call in police and soldiers and to replace striking workers with labourers drawn from the large pool of unemployed workers played a key role in breaking the strike in a matter of weeks.

GM has since been replaced by the South African Delta Motor Corporation. Not only did Delta managers show they were willing to summon police, but managing director Robert Price told a press conference he was prepared to contravene GM's embargo on selling vehicles to the police and the army.

It shows, as the study commissioned by COSATU emphasises, that disinvestment can be to the disadvantage of black workers, particularly when the new company is assured of technology and spare parts by the departing company.

So far, as the Cric study suggests, business has probably done more than the unions to plan ahead and minimise the disadvantages to it of sanctions. The same conclusion applies to disinvestment as a particular form of sanctions.

It is against the background of the GM saga that NUMSA's cautious response to Ford's withdrawal should be measured.

Ford holds a 42 percent share in the South African Motor Corporation (Samcor). Majority control rests with Anglo American.

Ford has offered to establish a trust for Samcor workers by allocating 18 percent of its share in Samcor to the trust. Its remaining share would be sold to Anglo American.

Apart from one apparently premature rejection by an official on a visit to the United States, NUMSA is considering its response carefully.

Ford's offer to give workers a share in Samcor through the proposed trust has to be thought through carefully. It is potentially divisive, as many unionists are opposed to attempts by management to co-opt them.

Although NUMSA has not indicated what line it will take on the Ford offer, its negotiating position was adumbrated late last year during the GM strike. At the time the three unions which combined to form NUMSA, including the Metal and Allied Workers Union and the National Automobile and Allied Workers Union, set out minimum conditions under which disinvestment should take place.

From the departing company, the trio of unions demanded severance pay, maintenance of existing benefits and at least a year's pay. From the new company they required sureties against retrenchment after the takeover and an agreement to recognise and negotiate with representative trade unions. The core of these demands was adopted in a 10-point policy statement last month by another COSATU union, the Chemical Workers Industrial Union.

NUMSA is believed to be worried Ford's withdrawal will serve as a prelude to cutbacks and retrenchment at Samcor--a not unfounded fear given the sharp decline in demand for new cars.

COSATU's original 1985 resolution declaring support for disinvestment was subject to a single condition: to ensure that "the social wealth of South Africa remains the property of the people of South Africa." It could spell out what it means by that high-sounding phrase at its congress next month. To modify or refine a stand is not, however, to abandon it. No wholesale revision is on the agenda.

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MIXED RESPONSE TO CHILD DETAINEE CODE

MB270728 Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 26 Jun-2 Jul 87 pp 14-15

[Article by Ruth Becker]

[Text] A code outlining treatment of children in detention issued by the Medical Association of South Africa (Masa) has met with a mixed response from groups campaigning for the release of child detainees and anti-apartheid health care professionals.

The code is included as a supplement in the SA Medical Journal dated 20 June and was prepared for Masa under the auspices of the South African Paediatric Association.

Masa recognises in the introduction to the code that "recent sociopolitical unrest in South Africa has resulted in a large number of children falling foul of the law" leading to an increase in the number of children being detained in adult facilities. The purpose of the code is to "lay down a set of rules for the handling of all children in detention of which we as South Africans may be proud."

The code is detailed and emphasises throughout sensitivity to a child's development and the importance of contact with family, unless this is detrimental to the child. The code refers to pertinent legislation, and provides guidelines for arrest, custody, trial as well as recreational and medical care. A 3a child is defined as an individual under the age of 18.

The National Medical and Dental Association [NAMDA] and the Organisation for Appropriate Social Services [OASSA] this week welcomed Masa's contribution.

"We feel it's appropriate that such a professional body should be addressing this issue and welcome particularly Masa's desire to cooperate with others who genuinely have the interests of children at heart," a NAMDA representative said.

A representative of the Free the Children Alliance, which groups more than 30 organisations including the Detainees' Parents Support Committee [DPSC], the Central Methodist Church. Women for peace, the SA Catholic Bishops' Conference and the Black Sash, said "we believe any improvement of the

conditions in detention must be welcome, but our goal is not to have any children in detention at all." The DPSC similarly opposed any suggestion that the detention of children could be made acceptable by improving conditions in prisons.

NAMDA expressed concern with the apparent failure of the Masa code to distinguish between children in detention and juvenile offenders—"the assumption that child detainees could be regarded as political offenders or juvenile delinquents and that these should be handled as one would handle a juvenile delinquent under the Child Care Act."

Quoting from the code, the NAMDA-representative pointed out that the Child Care Act is meant to "protect children against abuse and neglect" and is meant to safeguard the safety of children who need it.

"It is not meant to legitimise the widespread incarceration of children in detention. Child detainees are not abused by their families nor could they be regarded as delinquent. The most safe place for them is at home. They have no need for an alternative place of safety.

"We maintain that the purpose of detention of children is not to put them in a place of safety but is to intimidate children who are seeking to oppose a system which affects their lives negatively."

The Masa code states that "the concept of detention as a retributive punishment is totally without justification for children."

Describing legislation affecting children the code notes the Internal Security Act "gives wide powers to the Minister and to the police. Children are not granted any special protection in terms of this legislation, either physically, mentally or legally. The potential consequences for child political offenders are therefore very disturbing."

Under guidelines for arrest, the Masa code suggests an arresting officer should act with "the utmost discretion and gentleness," a police report should be filed within 24 hours and should be available for scrutiny by the child's parents or their legal representative. In addition, the local commissioner of Child Welfare should be informed.

"Every effort" must be made by police to inform parents of a child's arrest and place of detention and these should be documented with dates and times, the code states. For children awaiting trial, the guiding principle should be to release them into the custody of their parents or guardians.

"In the event that a child is remanded in custody, it should be mandatory that the child be segregated from adult prisoners and convicted juveniles. No child should be interrogated by the police without his parent or guardian or his legal representative being present," the Masa code states.

"No child, whatever the circumstances, should be held in detention without being charged for longer than 2 days unless a court order exists...the present practice of holding in need of care in police or prison facilities for prolonged periods is highly undesirable."

Children in places of detention should be segregated from adults (people over 18), from children of different sex, those over 2 years' age difference.

The code goes on to detail living conditions and exercise and recreational facilities as well as medical facilities. These include no more than four children per sleeping area, with a bed or bunk for each, as well as 2 hours daily of play outside. In addition an indoor area should be available where children can gather and read.

NAMDA questioned how Masa would monitor and enforce recommendations regarding aspects of the conditions of detention, "in the light of the major provisions of the 1983 Masa recommendations on detention not being heeded by the authorities.

Amongst its medical guidelines, the Masa code proposes that "all children who are detained for 7 days or more must have a full medical examination within 2 days of admission." Medical, including psychological and social, records should be kept. The code stresses confidentiality and that the autonomy of doctors, clinical psychologists, social workers and dentists be respected by the authorities.

Regarding the code's suggestions for medical care in detention, the NAMDA representative stated: "We have every reason to believe that child detainees will identify psychologists and doctors provided by the prison authorities as part of the detaining authorities. A minimum requirement would be the access to truly independent health professionals chosen by the detainee or his/her family.

With particular reference to clinical psychologists, the OASSA representative said "attempting to alleviate conditions by using clinical psychologists challenges the codes of clinical psychologists. The World Medical Association Tokyo Declaration suggests that treating any individual under conditions which may threaten their mental health would be unethical. Thus the ethical role of any mental health professional is challenged, as detention is hazardous to mental health.

"Furthermore, for a clinical psychologist to treat somebody in conditions which threaten that person's mental health also goes against section 50(1) of the South African Medical and Dental Supplementary Health Service Profession Act of 1974."

The Masa code suggests every institution accepting children for detention should have the services of a clinical psychologist available, at least in a part-time capacity, to establish the child's mental and emotional state on admission, provide "some alleviation of the trauma occasioned by institutionalisation" and to "acquire information concerning the child's state prior to admission."

On behalf of the Ministers of Justice, National Health and Law and Order, a representative for the SA Prisons Service said yesterday:

"Officials of the Department of National Health and Population Development deliberated with the Medical Association of SA before publication of the code of conduct in respect of children in detention. In view of the nature of their concern with this matter, members of the SA Prisons Services and the SA Police were called upon to participate during further discussions. From the discussions it became apparent that most of the provisions which form part of the code are already being carried out as part of the various departmental policies."

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NUM, CHAMBER OF MINES MEET ON WAGE INCREASES

MB261242 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1241 GMT 26 Jun 87

[Text] Johannesburg, 26 Jun (SAPA)--The Chamber of Mines and the National Union of Mineworkers met yesterday for the first conciliation board meeting, with the chamber offering between 16 and 23.4 percent wage increases and the NUM modifying some of its demands, NUM assistant general secretary Mr Marcel Golding said today.

Wage and working conditions negotiations deadlocked last month.

For goldmines, underground and surface, Goldfields, Rand Mines and Gencor [General Mining Union Corporation] offered 16 to 21.6 percent in all categories. Anglo American offered 17 to 23 percent, Mr Golding said. For coal mines Gencor and Goldfields offered 15 percent, Amcoal 23.4 percent and Rand Mines 16 percent. These offers were across the board. "The union modified its position on wages for gold and coal to 50 percent in categories one to four and 40 percent in categories five to eight across the board," Mr Golding said.

The chamber offered to reduce work hours in gold mines to 96 per fortnight and in coal mines to 92 per fortnight, Mr Golding said.

"The chamber said workers should be compelled to work scheduled overtime but ad hoc overtime should not be compulsory except in an emergency. The union rejected this proposal firstly because the present working hours are arduously long and workers in the industry are exposed to many hazards and secondly because there is high unemployment. Shorter hours are imperative."

Danger pay, income tax and 16 June demands were rejected by the chamber but still demanded by the union, he said.

In the case of worker having a fatal accident in the industry his family should be paid for 5 years instead of the present 2 years. The union said the present scheme was inadequate and this was illustrated in the special fund established by Gencor to assist victims families after the Kinross accident last year.

The chamber indicated it was willing to take up the issue of deferred pay with the independent governments concerned. "The union accepted this on the proviso that we are adequately informed of the proceedings of these meetings," Mr Golding said.

The chamber said living-out and transport allowance was not a chamber issue but should be taken up with the mining houses. "The union agreed and will take the issue up with the houses as part of their drive for adequate living conditions for workers.

"The chamber indicated they were willing to discuss the provident fund issue at a separate negotiation. The union accepted this provided there are no pre-conditions."

At the meeting the union challenged the minister of manpower's refusal to allow the subject of income tax to be part of the negotiations, Mr Golding said. "The union condemns the constant interference by the minister in the industrial conciliation process and industrial relations system generally because it merely continues to politicise labour relations. The dispute should be left to the parties involved."

Mr Golding said the union would be reporting back to its members for their response to the offers and there would be a further meeting with the chamber of 30 June.

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NEW NATION CARRIES 'UPDATE' COLUMN

MB251912 Johannesburg NEW NATION in English 25 Jun-1 Jul 87 p 6

["Update" Column]

[Text] Five South African journalists are known to be in detention.

--Inflation in May rose to 17.3 percent from 16.2 percent in April, according to Central Statistical Services. The higher rate was fuelled by a 25.8 percent rise in food prices in the year up to the beginning of June--the highest since April 1981.

--The Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) paid out R386-million in benefits last year, R61.3 million more than in 1985, according to the Department of Manpower's annual report tabled in parliament this week.

--A total of 424,390 workers were involved in strikes and work stoppages last year, the Manpower Department says in its report--almost double the number in 1985. There were 763 strikes last year, as against 389 in 1985.

--A total of 15,218 people were involved in work-related accidents in 1984, of whom 451 died, according to the SA Institute of Race Relations' (SAIRR) annual survey. Of the 15,528 injured in the mines during the same year, 740 died.

--Workers were responsible for only 12 percent of injuries and 16 percent of deaths at work during 1984, according to the Department of Manpower. Defective plant unfavourable psycho-physical working conditions and other causes were responsible for other accidents, it says.

--Last year, Johannesburg courts imposed fines of more than R90,000 on employers for contravening the Machinery and Occupational Safety Act. The conviction rate exceeded 90 percent, according to a specialist consultancy.

--The SAIRR's 1985 survey revealed that white workers are entitled to a maximum lump-sum payment of R24,000 in compensation for asbestos-related diseases, whereas black workers are entitled to a maximum of only R1,700.

--SA's 220,000 farmers now owe an average of R220,000 each, according to agricultural authorities. The government's latest figures show that farmers are indebted to commercial banks for R3.3-billion, to the Land Bank for R2.3-billion and to cooperatives for R2.75-billion.

--The Minister of National Education, F.W. De Klerk, recently told parliament that only 1.25 percent of the posts in his department are filled by blacks.

--The black population of South Africa is increasing by an annual rate of 2.8 percent, according to the annual report of the Department of National Health and Population Development. The figure for whites is 1.55 percent, for coloured people 1.8 percent and for Indians 1.76 percent.

--The department also estimates that the population will rise from the present 28-million to 47-million by the year 2000, to about 70 million by 2020 and to about 130 million by 2050, if it continues to increase at its present rate. The report said South Africa could only accommodate a population of 80-million.

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FSA: EXTEND LABOR RELATIONS ACT TO PUBLIC SECTOR

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 5 Jun 87 p 9

[Article by Mike Siluma]

[Text]

The violent and costly South African Transport Services strike illustrated the importance of extending the Labour Relations Act to the public sector, says an FSA Management Consultants review of industrial relations.

The authors say the strike was aggravated by "the relative inexperience of both management and the union organisers".

"While the private sector is subject to the Industrial Court, which takes public morality into account, the public sector only has to take cognisance of the existing legal system, acknowledged to be behind current thinking. The result was one of the longest, ugliest strikes since the Wiehahn Commission."

NUMEROUS WARNING SIGNS

The strike, accompanied by a high degree of violence, accounted for nearly a third of all workdays lost in the first quarter of 1987 and led to the dismissal of 16 000 people.

It was prefaced by numerous warnings, including grievances relating to (hostel) living conditions, a food boycott and "the militance of Sarhwa (SA Railway and Harbour Workers' Union)" at a rally.

"The relative inexperience of both management and trade union organisers aggravated the situation (leading to) management falling back on proclamations published in the Government Gazette, enabling the general manager to fire all strikers."

The union, revived only last year, had 9 000 members when the strike started.

The degree of violence, both against life and property, "would be a strong argument for extending the regulatory mechanisms of the LRA to all sectors, including the public sector", the authors said.

Cosatu's living-wage campaign, seen as a first step to redistribute wealth, was already having an effect on wage talks.

In the two biggest bargaining forums the former Metal and Allied Workers Union (now part of the new National Union of Metalworkers) and the National Union of Mine-workers had tabled wage increase demands of up to R4 and hour and 55 percent across the board respectively.

Unions in the retail, paper and chemical sectors have, meanwhile, regularly negotiated rises of more than 20 percent to lower-paid workers.

An analysis of strike activity showed, they said, a growing phenomenon of union members becoming "extremely militant" and being reluctant to accept compromises.

While this indicated a depth of worker's grievances, it required strong leadership with a great deal of experience and credibility to control such situations.

However the largest number of strikes, up to 42 percent, had ended in negotiated settlement while two percent ended with workers being given ultimatums and being dismissed. Another two percent ended in accession.

Sarhwa and Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers' Union members had accounted for more than half the nearly 750 000 man-days lost between January and March.

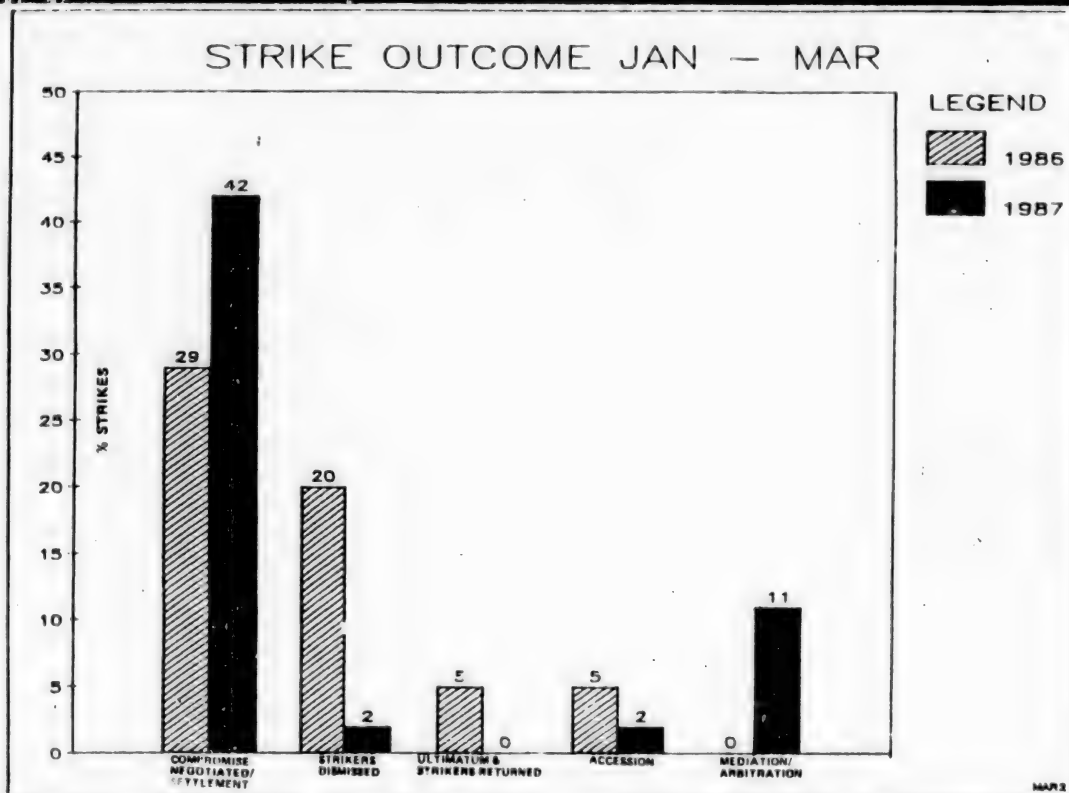
BLACK PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

Dealing with public holidays, the review said "black" holidays such as June 16 and Sharpeville Day (March 21) remained high on the agendas of black unions.

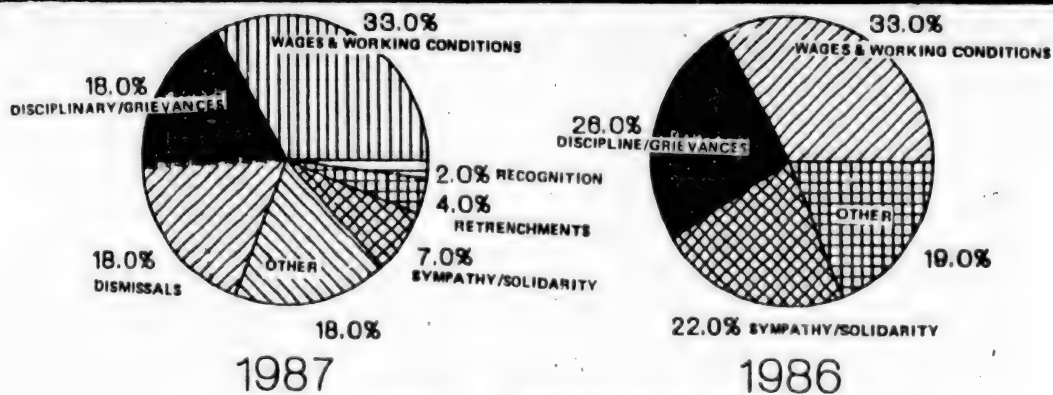
While June 16 has been granted in a number of wage negotiations — and is likely to be the subject of a stayaway this year — it was unlikely that managements would agree to a Sharpeville Day holiday.

Further representations to the authorities would be necessary to rationalise a situation where unions, unhappy with President Botha's unilateral declaration of Workers Day, might take off both Workers' Day and May 1.

Strike outcome Jan — Mar



Major causes Jan — Mar



Graphs by FSA Management Consultants

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WESTERN CAPE RECTOR TELLS OF ANTI-APARTHEID UNIVERSITY ROLE

Durban POST NATAL in English 10-13 Jun 87 p 8

[Article by Dennis Cruywagen]

[Text]

THE University of the Western Cape was historically placed to be an intellectual home for the left, a force which stood as fundamental opposition to apartheid in all its dehumanising aspects, Professor Jakes Gerwel said.

He was delivering his inaugural lecture as UWC's rector and vice-chancellor last week to an audience which included members of the diplomatic corps, trade unionists, community leaders, academics and clerics.

He said UWC had faced threats of closure in the past.

Recently there had been widespread speculation of impending State curbs against certain universities.

He could not speak for other universities, but he could speak on his own behalf and interpret his understanding of the university he served.

Since the news of his appointment was released 21 months ago, he had often written, spoken and given interviews about his vision for and understanding of UWC's historical role.

These views have never been repudiated by UWC's Council. In fact, the Council endorsed them in a letter to the Minister of National Education, Mr FW de Klerk, he said.

South African universities were committed to free scholarly discourse and research, but they still had a dominant ideological orientation which described the context of their operations, he said.

Universities, depending on the ideology to which they subscribed, were linked to some ideological establishment.

This was demonstrably true of both sub-sets of historically Afrikaans-language and English-language universities.

"The Afrikaans universities have always stood and still stand firmly within the operative context of Afrikaner nationalism, networking in a complex way into its various correlative institutions whether it be educational, cultural, religious, economic or political.

"Equally the English-language universities operate within the context of Anglophile liberalism,

primarily linking and responding to it institutional expressions as in English schools, cultural organisations and importantly big business," he said.

The more radical left was the one ideological formation which was under-represented or not represented at all in the South African university community.

"Such descriptions are not precise, but in essence, with the South African left one is collectively referring to those people and institutions seeking and working for a more fundamental transformation of the old settler-colonial dominated order.

"The major thrust is towards a non-racial and majoritarian democracy, reflecting itself not in the mere form of multi-racial political arrangements but more fundamentally in social reorganisation of power and privilege.

"Organisationally this finds political expression now in the extra-parliamentary democratic movements," Professor Gerwel said.

UWC, like the other

predominantly black universities, had no organic relationship with ideological context in its formative years.

It was created by and for the purposes of an ideology which was fundamentally antagonistic to the community it was to serve.

But the university had managed to extract itself from the ethos of its creator ideology.

The most important factor in this process was the student body which through its dissent, protest and activism against apartheid and the apartheid-created and reproducing institutions they were forced to attend, established the counter ethos for the university, he said.

With the renaissance of open extra-parliamentary protest politics in the black consciousness movement in the seventies, UWC students fully participated and represented one of the strong growth points of the movement.

And, with the resurgence of Congress (ANC)

politics, UWC strongly reflected the movements and tendencies of national extra-parliamentary politics.

Professor Gerwel said his predecessor, Professor Richard van der Ross, also played a valuable role in the shaping of the counter ethos which students carried from their community life and experience into the university.

"This university is therefore historically placed, in fact faces the historical imperative, to respond to the democratic left, to be an intellectual home for the left."

He said there was an internal imperative for UWC to develop a critical alignment with the democratic movement "as the dominant ideological orientation describing our operative context".

His pleas that UWC provide an intellectual home for the left were not merely out of managerial experience, he said.

Repressive

"Universities, and education generally, reproduce the social order; but it can, alternatively, educate towards and for a changed society.

"And I cannot in conscience, in truth, educate or lead education towards the reproduction and maintenance of a social order which is undemocratic, discriminatory, exploitative and repressive and stands universally recognised as such."

Professor Gerwel called on the Government to attend urgently and fundamentally to the political crisis of the nation through the creation of conditions for legitimate democracy, the abolition of apartheid laws, the release of political prisoners to allow them to take part in the democratic reconstruction and healing of the nation, the unbanning of organisations like the African National Congress and an integral and essential to any solution of the country's problems.

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NEW EDUCATION SYSTEM BY SATELLITE BEING PLANNED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 8 Jun 87 p 1

[Article by Michael Chester]

[Text]

South Africa is planning new satellite links for a multiracial "Varsity in Space" — run by the private sector and beaming services to all main urban centres and even the most remote rural corners.

It is expected that the first phase of the project will be in operation within the next two years, and is likely to trigger a revolution in approaches to education from school level to industrial manpower training programmes.

The aim is to mobilise space-age technology to ensure that South Africa draws on all racial groups to produce the vast new reservoir of highly-skilled manpower needed to increase the economic tempo.

Planning is being handled by the Syncom think tank and the Laboratory for Advanced Engineering at the University of Pretoria, which have studied world-wide high technology developments in educa-

tion to prove the viability of the exercise.

Minister of Economic Affairs and Technology Mr Danie Steyn will open a special conference of business leaders at the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research in Pretoria tomorrow. It has been called to discuss details of the satellite scheme and how the private sector will finance it.

It is being regarded as a significant signal of the potential role of privatisation in the education system. Agreement by Mr Steyn to make the opening address is seen as Government blessing for the project.

The support of business and leading educationists is indicated by the four-man panel which will outline the concept: Mr Harold Groom, president of the Association of Chambers of Commerce; Professor Rod Conacher, rector of the Johannesburg College of Education; Professor Cas Crouse, rector of Vista University; and Mr Lee-pile Taunyane, president of the Transvaal United African Teachers' Association.

A first objective at the conference will be to create a special new company to run the "Varsity in Space".

"South Africa faces a blunt choice," says Dr Niko Stutterheim, chairman of Syncom.

"It can develop technologically — or deteriorate into permanent underdeveloped status.

"The blueprints and hardware are available for rapid technological advancement, but they will be useless without the necessary skilled and high-level manpower."

PRECARIOUSNESS OF BLACK RURAL EDUCATION NOTED

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 9 Jun 87 p 8

[Article by Sophie Tema]

[Text]

UP TO 170 farm schools were closed between 1981 and 1984, according to research done by two university lecturers.

The research was conducted by Margaret Gaganakis and Mary Crewe of the department of education at Wits University. They have come up with major recommendations that could change the administrative control farmers hold over the education of black pupils.

The closure of farm schools during this period underlines the precariousness of educational provision in rural areas, where the existence of the schools relies entirely on the farmer's benevolence, the researchers say.

A pivotal figure

The two lecturers say the most crucial aspect of the power the farmer wields lies in the fact that he is legally empowered to close such a school.

The report, titled "Farm Schools in South Africa", refers to the farmer as "a pivotal figure in the establishment and running of a school built on his property".

The report points out the farmer may declare the headmaster and teachers trespassers, evict them from his land and pull down the school buildings, if he so wishes.

Farm schools are widely dispersed and often isolated. The Department of Education and Training appoints the farmer as

manager of the school and oversees administrative aspects, including interviewing prospective teachers.

Because he acts as manager with certain duties and responsibilities, nearly half a million black children's education is subject to the will of private individuals.

The farmer's responsibilities are: maintaining the school; interviewing teachers — all prospective teachers are interviewed by the farmer, who may then recommend their appointment to the DET, which has the final say; handing teachers their salary cheques; keeping school records; keeping in contact with neighbouring farmers whose workers' children attend his school; and liaison with the district inspector on the above matters.

Gaganakis and Crewe say the most problematic aspect of farm schools is that they are on privately owned land.

The farmer's authority also extends to the widespread use of child labour, where the structural powerlessness of the farm school is such that producers can remove children from classrooms for one or two hours a day during harvesting, and teachers are able to offer little protection from this abuse, the report says.

Black schools, whether in rural or urban areas, follow the same DET syllabus, in which no distinction is made between the kinds of knowledge useful to rural and urban pupils.

This has led to concern about the lack of relevance of a syllabus that is not sufficiently rurally oriented

and thus remote from pupils' experience, needs and interests.

The report says two related factors that merit attention are the high drop-out rate and the chronic poverty that permeates all aspects of rural life.

High drop-out rate

Despite the small number of rural children who go to school, large numbers drop out, particularly in the higher standards.

The drop-out rate is reported to be climbing, and only 13% of children in the farm schools complete standard five.

And the drop-out rate climbs steadily once children are old enough to become a paying proposition on the labour market, the report adds.

Their labour — whether in the form of household chores or looking after younger children while their parents are working in the farmer's house or on his land — sometimes takes precedence over education.

The State subsidises the building of farm schools, and the farmer bears about 50% of the cost of the building and maintenance of the schools.

Because of the teachers' dependence and weak bargaining position, their accommodation is not subsidised by the State but negotiated privately between themselves and the farmer.

Because schools are often situated far from the nearest town, teachers are usually housed on the

farm close to a school.

Farm schools have no State-subsidised transport system, and pupils have to walk long distances from their homes to school — in some areas, farmers provide transport at their own expense.

Gaganakis and Crewe say the following recommendations need immediate attention:

- ☐ The transfer of all farm schools to State control and the elimination of the farmer's role;
- ☐ Creating "communities" with all social benefits on the farmer's land;
- ☐ Increasing the State's responsibility while schools remain on privately owned land;
- ☐ Mobile libraries should be provided until sufficient libraries are built;
- ☐ All children who live more than 2km from school should be guaranteed transport;
- ☐ Teachers should be guaranteed DET-subsidised accommodation;
- ☐ Salaries should be paid directly to teachers and not through farm managers;
- ☐ Teachers should be in a position to attend in-service training and other courses offered by the DET and teacher-training institutions, and the farmer should not be able to prevent teachers from attending such courses;
- ☐ Teacher resource centres should be constructed to serve each circuit; and
- ☐ Government-subsidised feeding schemes should be introduced to ensure minimal nutritional standards.

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CSO: 3400/23

TEACHERS AIM FOR NATIONAL ORGANIZATION

Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 12-18 Jun 87 p 7

[Article by Gaye Davis]

[Text]

PROGRESSIVE teacher organisations in the Western Cape have initiated talks with a view to forming a national union of teachers.

Representatives of the Western Cape Teachers' Union, whose members teach in coloured schools, the Democratic Teachers' Union, representing teachers in black schools and Education for an Aware South Africa, a body made up of white teachers, have met for initial discussions.

All three organisations were formed in response to the 1985 education crisis. In spite of being hard-hit by the State of Emergency, when their meetings were banned and members detained, they have continued to operate, presenting an alternative to those teachers' bodies formally recognised by education departments.

The need for a national teachers' organisation was first expressed at the National Education Crisis Committee's second consultative conference in Durban last year. Further impetus

came when Cosatu general secretary Jay Naidoo warned at the annual general meeting of the Western Cape Teachers' Union that teachers were "paralysed" for want of a national organisation.

He urged progressive teachers committed to a democratic, non-racial South Africa to stop "sloganeering" and to get down to building a national body which would serve the interests of the working class.

Meanwhile, coloured education authorities are investigating the absence on May 5 and 6 of about 500 Western Cape teachers who heeded Cosatu's call for national days of protest against the white elections.

A further 72 teachers, charged with misconduct for refusing to administer year-end exams in 1985, have yet to be informed when their departmental hearings will begin. The Western Cape Teachers' Union has called for the charges to be dropped or alternatively for the closed hearings to be thrown open to the public.

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CSO: 3400/28

WHITE SCHOOLS PETITION TO GO MULTIRACIAL

Johannesburg, THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 12-18 Jun 87 p 13

[Article by Gavin Evans]

[Text]

A PETITION calling for non-racial schooling is being distributed by white high school pupils to schools in Johannesburg's northern suburbs.

The drive is being co-ordinated by Linx, a white schools group launched this month which claims over 50 members from 15 government and private schools.

The petition, which begins with the preamble, "I believe that non-racial schooling would not only be beneficial to the quality of my education but also enrich my understanding of people of my own age across the, as yet, unpenetrated colour bar", has been signed by over 2 000 pupils, according to Linx members.

Their initial target in Johannesburg is 5 000 signatures and they are considering "going national".

"The response has been phenomenal," said Linx representative Saul Tobias, a pupil at a private school in Johannesburg. "At some schools we've run out of forms and the pupils are clamouring to sign.

"A lot of us are tired of being forced into racially segregated cocoons and we want to do something to make this known," he said.

Linx's launch follows the formation of the Pupils Awareness Action Group in Cape Town two years ago and similar groups in Pietermaritzburg and Grahamstown last year. These developments mark the first time that white pupils have been given a forum for entering the world of extra-parliamentary politics.

"We have a vital role to play in this country; a role which has till now remained largely unfulfilled," Tobias said.

He said their main task at the moment was to make Linx known at Johannesburg's white schools.

"We want to make ourselves aware of what is going on in South Africa, to give ourselves a forum to discuss ideas and a voice to speak out about the problems in our country.

"A lot of us have had our ideas challenged and Linx also provides an important social outlet for many people," Tobias said.

He said they had recently launched an art and literature competition with the theme of "Hope for South Africa" and had distributed a pamphlet about June 16 to 15 schools. The school group has held meetings with non-racial groups, such as the Johannesburg Youth Congress.

Linx holds weekly meetings featuring speakers representing a wide range of political backgrounds and viewpoints.

"One of our main aims is to provide a link between the white suburbs and the black townships. Getting a glimpse of life outside of the white suburbs has been very important for many of us," he said.

Tobias said a few Linx members had been harassed by conservative pupils, teachers and principals at government schools, and that the security police had shown some interest. However, he said, the support from pupils had been much greater than expected.

SOCIAL

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

ENTRY OF BLACKS TO SCHOOLS REGULATED--A bill which regulates the entry of black pupils to their schools has been published in Cape Town. In terms of the Education Laws, Education, and Training Amendment Bill, pupils will be allowed on school grounds for classes, sport, concert, and school functions. It empowers the minister of education and development aid to suspend activities at government schools. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 11 Jun 87] /9604

CSO: 3400/98

TOGO

BRIEFS

MILITARY COOPERATION WITH ISRAEL--Accra--The government of the West African state of Togo is seeking cooperation with Israel in the military sector. There will not, however, be any Israeli military presence in Togo as reported by Radio Accra on Wednesday, citing head of state Gnassingbe Eyadema after his conference with Israeli minister-president Shamir who was in Togo on a visit of some days' duration. [Text] [Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLEGEMEINE in German 19 Jun 87 p 1] /8309

CSO: 3420/29

BRIEFS

COOPERATION ACCORD WITH BRAZZAVILLE--Kinshasa, 28 Jun (AZAP)--The cities of Kinshasa and Brazzaville have just signed a cooperation agreement on the movement of goods and persons, trade, culture, and sports, at the end of the official visit that Citizen Konde Vila Ki Kanda, governor of the city of Kinshasa, paid to Brazzaville from 25 to 28 June. At the end of this visit, the two sister capitals agreed to implement the 1978 agreement on bilateral trade, the exchange of artists, and the exchange of sporting teams. Citizen Konde was met on his return to Kinshasa by Citizen Nkoy Mafuta, deputy governor of the city. [Text] [Kinshasa AZAP in French 1830 GMT 28 Jun 87] /9604

CSO: 3400/92

BRIEFS

ACCORD SIGNED WITH CUBA--Zimbabwe and Cuba have signed a trade agreement granting the two countries preferential treatment in matters related to all exchange (routes). The agreement will promote, develop, and facilitate trade and economic relations between the two countries. Before the signing ceremony in Harare today, the minister of trade and commerce, Comrade Oliver Mtshemba, expressed concern over the current volume of trade, adding that it should increase. The Cuban ambassador to Zimbabwe, Comrade Alfonso Braga, represented his government at the signing ceremony. (Text: Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 26 Jun 87 MB) /7662

TECHNICAL AGREEMENT WITH SWEDEN--A technical agreement signed between Zimbabwe and Sweden in 1981 has been renewed for another 2 years. The 1.2 million dollar Agreement, which Sweden signed through the Swedish International Development Agency, SIDA, will facilitate the recruitment of experts to Zimbabwe. The renewal was signed in Harare today by the minister of state in public service, Mr Chris Andersen, and the Swedish ambassador to Zimbabwe, Mr Lars Nilsson. Several ministries including health, national suppliers, and public construction are expected to benefit from the agreement. (Text: Harare Domestic Service in English 2225 GMT 26 Jun 87 MB) /7662

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